FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 AUGUST 1986

Libya

A Syrian-Libyan joint statement on President Hafiz al-Asad's talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said the two leaders condemned the U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers, adding that they call on "national and patriotic forces" in Egypt to confront this "provocative" act. The statement, which was carried by Damascus radio and JANA, noted that Al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's support for Libya with all its potential and resources in confronting any "aggression." The two leaders also agreed on a number of measures to reinforce the "unitary march" of the two fraternal states.

In Moscow, Soviet officials held talks with a visiting Libyan delegation during which "serious concern" was expressed over the "tense situation" around Libya, TASS reported. The Soviet agency subsequently cited "extremely alarming" reports that the United States is planning a new "punitive strike" against Libya. Meanwhile, Libyan envoy Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi arrived in Algiers, according to Algiers radio.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided Iranian oil pumping stations in the Ahvaz and Marun oil fields 26 August to prevent repair work and to further destroy facilities in the two oil fields, the Iraqi command stated in a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The radio also broadcast an announcement that Iraqi planes hit another large maritime target off the Iranian coast later that day.

Iranian planes bombed Iraqi oil platforms in the northern part of the Gulf, according to a military communique reported by IRNA.

Iran

Relations With Turkey — Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu arrived in Tehran 27 August at the start of a 3-day visit, IRNA reported, noting that his first round of talks with the Iranian foreign minister covered bilateral relations and Turkey's recent air raid in northern Iraq. Halefoglu told his Iranian counterpart that the raid was not a move against Iraqi Kurds and he stressed his eagerness to clarify any problems arising from it. Before his departure for Iran, Ankara radio cited Halefoglu's remark that the way to resolve differences between the two countries is not to break relations but to increase contacts because "friends must speak frankly to each other."

Meanwhile, a Turkish Foreign Ministry statement carried by ANATOLIA responded to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's recent remarks about Ataturk by stressing Turkey's determination to progress in accordance with Ataturkist principles. Turkey has scrupulously refrained from interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbors, the statement said, and it has the right to expect the same behavior from other countries.

Cooperation With USSR in Caspian — The Soviet Union has agreed in principle to cooperate with Iran in drilling operations to explore oil and gas reserves in the southern sector of the Caspian sea, IRNA announced, adding that talks will start in September to make arrangements for the project.

Iraq-USSR

President Saddam Husayn asked visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy to convey a message to the Soviet leadership reaffirming Iraq's eagerness to promote relations of friendship and cooperation, INA reported.

Israel and Africa

After returning from Cameroon, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio that between two to four other African countries are considering the renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel. He noted that Israel and Cameroon have reached agreement on cooperation in agriculture, industry, tourism, and military/security issues.

Syria

President al-Asad received the visiting Spanish foreign minister who conveyed a message from the Spanish prime minister affirming Spain's "consistent stand on the just Arab cause," Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad accepted an official invitation to visit Spain.

The radio also announced the arrival in Damascus of a Soviet delegation headed by First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov.

Lebanon

Christian leaders declare their "full support for the dialogue process," Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah announced in a statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon following a meeting of key Christian leaders at Phalangist headquarters. The conferees noted "positive signs that an atmosphere conducive to Lebanese dialogue now exists" and called for an immediate cease-fire across the Muslim-Christian combat lines. The leaders of the Lebanese Forces and the National Liberal Party were among those attending the meeting, the radio disclosed.

On the Muslim side, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said he is ready to attend cabinet meetings in order to discuss ways of implementing the tripartite agreement but he warned that the dialogue process will prove fruitless if it does not lead to the

implementation of the agreement, Voice of National Resistance radio reported.

Sudan

The interior minister denied the Ugandan president's claim that Sudan is assisting Ugandan rebels and expressed Sudan's desire to develop relations with Uganda, SUNA reported.

On the situation in the south, the SPLA's clandestine radio reported a "mass exodus" of citizens from Waw where starvation is "reaching a climax."

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PLO Spokesman Regrets Cameroon-Israel Relations

EA262200 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1815 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The official spokesman of the political department has issued the following statement: The PLO regrets very much this decision since the reasons which motivated Cameroon and its sister African countries to break off diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity still exist. The Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territory continues besides the fact that the Zionists' terrorist activities have not ceased.

The spokesman went on to say that this surprising and reprehensible step taken by the Cameroon represents an unjustified retreat from the principled stand adopted by the OAU which condemned and denounced Israeli aggression in solidarity with the Arab peoples and the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. This step falls within the context of the policy of the American imperialists aimed at encouraging the aggressor and rewarding him for his persistence in his terrorist policy.

The spokesman concluded his statement by saying it is regrettable that the visit [of Peres to Yaounde] and its possible results should come at the same time as the nonaligned summit is being held [as heard] in Harare, Zimbabwe, since this constitutes a challenge to the decision of the governments and peoples of this group [nonaligned] to condemn and punish aggression and to lend support to its victims.

This negative development occurs at a time when the Israeli entity [word indistinct] is about to announce its strategic alliance with the white minority Pretoria regime, which is tightening its noose on the people of South Africa in order to continue with its deplorable policy of apartheid which has been internationally condemned and persists in liquidating [word indistinct] fighters.

'Arafat Begins Talks With Malagasy President

JN261646 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The first round of talks between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, and Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka began in the Malagasy capital yesterday. WAFA said Brotehr Abu 'Ammar began a visit to Madagascar yesterday leading a large Palestinian delegation after a short visit to Iraq.

The talks will deal with developments in the Palestine question, the situation in Africa, and ways to strengthen Arab-African cooperation.

'Arafat Warns King Husayn Against Negotiations

JN261805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said that Jordanian King Husayn wants to bypass the PLO, especially with regard to our Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland. In a statement to *Reuter*, Abu 'Ammar warned the Jordanian monarch of the consequences of holding any negotiations with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. He also condemned the U.S.-Zionist plan to grant autonomy to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1990 in coordination with Jordan.

Qaddumi Says Arab Foreign Ministers To Meet 15 Sep

JN261841 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Kamal Tarabay in Paris on 26 August — recorded]

[Text] [Tarabay] Have you discussed with the French foreign minister the issue of the statement that was attributed to French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on the Palestinian cause and on his opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state?

[Qaddumi] There is no doubt that one should discuss ambiguous issues. However, this issue was raised at the meeting between his excellency the minister [not further identified] and the brother PLO representative. We received convincing replies. Therefore, there is no need to discuss this issue, especially since its has been confirmed to us that the French stand supports this just cause and that there has been no change in this stand.

[Tarabay] You know that we were not the ones who raised this issue, but an Israeli paper. Have you sensed any change in France's traditional policy toward the Palestinian cause?

[Qaddumi] We did not sense any change in the traditional French policy. However, we cannot obtain our information from the enemies. We know that the Zionsit media have mastered the art of falsifying facts.

[Tarabay] What about the PLO's efforts to convene an emergency Arab summit?

[Qaddumi] It goes without saying that holding an Arab summit is not an easy thing at present. We all know this. However, an Arab foreign ministers meeting will be held on 15 September. We will make a decision on the Arab summit.

[Tarabay] Did you discuss southern Lebanon in light of the current developments and the issue of UNIFIL?

[Qaddumi] The Lebanese issue is a very important issue to us. We discussed it in a positive manner. We listened to a report on how France wants to play a positive role in this respect.

[Tarabay] What is the PLO's stand on UN Security Council Resolution 425 on southern Lebanon?

[Qaddumi] As you know, there are some resolutions issued by the UN Security Council calling for the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. We support this complete withdrawal.

Qaddumi Meets With French Foreign Minister
JN261813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] head of the PLO Political Department, met with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond in Paris today. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question, the current situation in the Middle East, and relations between the PLO and France.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministerial Council Session Commences 26 Aug

LD261449 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1435 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 26 Aug (SPA) — The GCC foreign and oil ministers have commenced their meetings of the 20th Ministerial Council session at the Intercontinental Hotel in Al-Sawda this afternoon.

Opening Speech by Omani Minister

LD261844 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1725 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 26 Aug (SPA) — The opening speech was delivered by the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the session Yusuf al-Alawi ibn 'Abdallah. In this speech he declared the 20th session of the Ministerial Council and the joint meeting with the ministers of petroleum of the GCC member-states open.

On behalf of the participants he expressed profound thanks and appreciation for His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, for his invitation to hold this meeting, and said: "Our meetings begin today with a joint meeting in order to study the oil policies in an effort to realize the common interests of the peoples of the region."

The Omani minister [of state for] foreign affairs and the chairman of the session added that crude oil is the main product of the countries of the region, and thus the oil revenues constitute the backbone of life and progress for our peoples, but at the same time we fully realize the various, very sensitive effects when the international oil market is not stable. He pointed out that the GCC member-states like to see, and are striving to realize, a just and stable market.

He praised the role played by OPEC, expressing his hope that the recent agreement adopted by the OPEC member-countries on 5 August, 1986 will mark the start of a new chapter in the policy of stabilizing the oil markets, thereby creating a positive development in the international economy.

He said the time has come for the oil-producing countries to lay down a solid base for the oil market serving their own interests and the interests of all the GCC member countries which constitute a basic grouping among the oil-producing countries.

The Omani foreign minister and chairman of the session called in his opening speech on the oil-producing countries to pursue national policies based on the fixing of production levels in a manner that would not lead to inflating the oil market beyond its capacity and thereby serve the legitimate interests of all countries.

He added that despite the fact that our deliberations will be of a consultative nature, we look forward to the development of the decision approved by OPEC at the beginning of this month in order to lay down fixed general principles which will contribute positively to OPEC'S future negotiations and will form a basic pivot for international oil policy.

He pointed out that the political developments in the Gulf region have become extremely serious and conditions demand a study of the steps that should be taken.

The Omani foreign minister and chairman of the current session of the GCC concluded by affirming the importance of the subjects on the agenda. Particularly since this is the last session of the GCC Ministeral Council prior to the convocation of the 7th session of the GCC which will be held in Abu Dhabi in November.

After that, the opening session was turned into a closed session to discuss the topics on the agenda.

26 Aug Meeting Concluded

LD262138 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies, the GCC foreign and petroleum ministers, concluded their first round of meetings held this evening within the 20th session of the Ministerial Council and the joint meeting with the GCC petroleum ministers, currently being held in Abha.

After the meeting, which lasted over 3 hours, His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the session, said that during the session deep discussions were held about the oil market with the effective participation of their excellencies the GCC petroleum ministers. He said that this meeting was the first joint meeting of the Ministerial Council and petroleum ministers.

Yusuf al-Alawi ibn 'Abdallah pointed out that the council will resume its meeting tomorrow morning to discuss and study the GCC countries' oil strategy. He added that the political issues listed in this session's agenda would be discussed after the debate on the oil strategy was concluded.

It is expected that the GCC Ministerial Council and the council countries' petroleum ministers will resume their joint meeting tomorrow morning to discuss issues listed on the agenda.

Meetings Resumed 27 Aug

LD270835 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0805 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 27 Aug (SPA) — The foreign and petroleum ministers of the GCC countries resumed the meetings of the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the Intercontinental Hotel in Al-Sawdah today.

They are scheduled to continue their discussion of the topics on the agenda.

The foreign and oil ministers of the GCC countries held an extraordinary meeting earlier today.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Leaves for GCC Meeting

JN261048 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 26 Aug (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama today for Abha to attend the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which will be jointly held by the GCC oil and foreign ministers in Abha, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, at a later time today. [passage omitted]

KUWAIT

Trade Minister Departs for Izmir Fair

LD261929 Kuwait KUNA in English 1708 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 26 (KUNA) — Minister of Trade and Industry Faysal al-Khalid left here Tuesday for Turkey to attend the inauguration of Izmir International Fair in response to an invitation from his Turkish counterpart Cabitiaral.

Al-Khalid was accompanied by his office director Jasir al-Jasir and director of the Foreign Trade Department Usamah al-Rumi.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Undersecretary of the Minsitry 'Abdallah al-Hamad and the Turkish charge d'affaires.

Budget for 1986-87 Shows Reduced Deficit

JN262036 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 25 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The cabinet ratified the state budget for fiscal year 1986-87 during its weekly session yesterday. Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, minister of finance and economy, said that total revenues in the budget have been estimated at 1912.7 million dinars, 1203 million dinars less than last year's budget estimates. Oil revenues in the budget are 86.6 percent, or 1656 million dinars, while nonoil revnues are 256.7 million dinars, or 13.4 percent. Oil revenues in last year's budget totaled 89.9 percent.

The total expenditures of government ministries and departments are estimated at 3051.9 million dinars, with a deficit of 1140.2 million dinars, and the sum of 191.2 million dinars to be added to it as reserve allocations for future generations in accordance with Law No 106 of 1976. Therefore, the deficit becomes 1321.4 million dinars.

Expenditures have been allocated to the various chapters. Chapter 1, that of salaries and wages, has been allocated the sum of 759.3 million dinars, or 14.9 percent, 36.2 million dinars more than that what was allocated to this chapter in last year's budget. Chapter 2, that of the required commodities and services, has been allocated the sum of 273.2 million dinars, or 8.9 percent, 151.8 million dinars less that was allocated to this chapter in last year's budget. Chapter 3, that of transportation means and equipment, has been allocated the sum of 26.1 million dinars, or 0.9 percent, 3.9 million dinars less that what was allocated to it in last year's budget. Chapter 4, that of construction projects and public expropriations, has been allocated the sum of 724.9 million dinars, 604.9 million dinars for construction projects and 120 million dinars for public expropriations, or 19.8 and 3.9 percent respectively. Allocations for construction projects are down by 89.1 million dinars and public expropriations are down by 30 million from what was allocated to them in last year's budget.

Chapter 5, that of varied expenditures and capital remittance outflow, has been allocated the sum of 1269.4 million dinars, or 41.6 percent, in comparison with 1409.4 million dinars in last year's budget.

In light of these figures, the current budget deficit, when compared with last year's budget deficit, has been reduced by the sum of 378.6 million dinars.

This year's budget did not allocate any sums for the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development which was allocated the sum of 30 million in last year's budget.

The statement containing the budget figures which was distributed to the press did not mention how the deficit will be covered, usually by the state's general reserves.

Egypt Reportedly Producing Ammunition for Iraq

LD270854 Kuwait in Arabic 0722 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Aug (KUNA) — Press reports here today said that according to an agreement reached during the recent visit of Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah to Cairo, 37 Egyptian military experts arrived in Baghdad last Saturday.

The Kuwaiti *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* in a report filed from Cairo cited Egyptian military sources, which it did not name, as saying that "according to an agreement about an Egyptian military deal with Iraq, the production schedules in the Egyptian military plants have been adjusted in order to produce Soviet artillery shells, and shells for mortars and rocket artillery manufactured in East European states."

The paper added that "adjustments were also made in the production of other military hardware in the presence of three Iraqi officers who compared the ammunition produced on the Egyptian production lines — after adjustment — with samples of weapons produced by the Eastern states which were brought from Iraq."

The sources pointed out that "the middle of September has been set for meeting the Iraqi army's needs of ammunition produced by the Egyptian military plants within the list of weapons submitted by the Iraqi military delegation led by the Iraqi defense minister which visited Egypt recently."

OMAN

Official Leaves for Harare Nonaligned Meeting

JN261116 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Muscat, 26 Aug (WAKH) — Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, Omani Foreign Ministry undersecretary for political affairs, left Muscat today for Harare. He is leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries which will convene there on Thursday. During the meeting, the conferees will prepare for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit which is scheduled to be held in Harare on 1 September.

Foreign Minister Departs for GCC Session

JN261014 Muscat ONA in Arabic 0810 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Muscat, 26 Aug (ONA) — His Excellency Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah left today leading the Omani delegation to the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which will be held jointly by the foreign and the oil ministers. The meetings will be held in Abha, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and last 2 days. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Defense Minister Addresses Soldiers on Army Strength

EA252212 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the political bureau and minister of defense, has stressed that our armed forces have now become stronger and are capable of defending the homeland against enemy attacks. They have reached a high level in terms of equipment and preparedness in order to shoulder the duties entrusted to them by the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP]. He said this at a lecture he delivered this morning to soldiers, NCO's and officers of the western axis.

The brother minister of defense said our celebrations this year were distinguished by the important and historic event in the life of our Armed Forces and our people. The 15th anniversary of Armed Forces Day comes at a time when our Armed Forces witnessed great achievements reflected in our complete and final elimination of the 13 January conspiracy and are continuing fresh achievmeents in their combat training and political preparedness.

He expressed his great pride in the prominent role of our Armed Forces, as well as other security establishments, in resisting the ill-starred January 1986 conspiracy. He referred to the deep and close relations and the principled unity which link the Army and the people, which became clear in their loftiness and in their embodiment of the will of the party and its collective leadership.

He referred to the overall tasks presently facing our armed forces, shown in the achievement of one success after another in many fields, in their many-sided work, and their absolute commitment to our party documents and literature, and the directives of the party's central committee concerning the continued strengthening of the country's defense capability, and the raising of their training level in response to the current situation.

He stressed the need to make the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of our Armed Forces Day a splendid occasion, to devote further efforts and energies toward the successful and precise implementation of the tasks and duties placed on their shoulders, as represented in the continuous raising of their combat readiness and the improvement of the quality of their training. They should remain in a state of alert to defend the revolution and the homeland and take part with the masses in implementing the economic and social development plan and rally extensively and deeply round the YSP, the leader and director of the current revolutionary process in the country.

The lecture was attended by Major Dr Husayn 'Ali Hasan, chief of the Political Directorate of the Armed Forces.

Muhsin Holds Talks With DFLP's Hawatimah

EA262122 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id Abdullah Muhsin, Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary, received Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP, at his office this morning. Brother Hawatimah is currently on a visit to our country at the invitation of the YSP central committee.

During the meeting, relations between the YSP and the DFLP were reviewed and the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions discussed. Methods of strengthening these relations in order to achieve the common objectives in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction in the region were examined. The talks also focused on the Arab and international situation and in particular the Palestinian cause and the conspiracies being hatched against it by imperialism, Zionism, and reaction which aim at erasing it from the political map and the means to ensure the foiling of such designs.

Brother Muhsin stressed the support of the YSP for the Palestinian revolution under its sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, and the efforts being made to bring about Palestinian national unity on the basis of the Palestinian national meeting and particularly the resolutions of the 16th session of the National Council and the Aden-Algiers agreement.

During their discussions, the two sides stressed the importance of Arab solidarityin opposition to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and the reactivation of the steadfastness and confrontation front in order to confront imperialist-Zionist designs.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Ali Ismail Sayf, deputy secretary of the Central Committee.

Al-'Attas Attends Fourth Shabwah YSP Conference

EA262151 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The fourth extraordinary conference of the YSP organization in the Governorate of Shabwah was attended by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and a number of members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee as well as ministers. The secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front Brother Ya'qub Tal'at and his delegation also attended.

At the conference's opening session Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas delivered a speech in which he invited conference delegates to derive whatever is positive from the lessons of the past and to evaluate them marking out whatever is negative in the spirit of the party and striving to remove it.

He called on the party leadership and members to make greater efforts to maintain strict adherence to the teachings of the party and to strengthen and entrench the principles of collective leadership and democratic centralism, criticism and self-criticism and to embody all this in a dynamic and principled fashion in the internal life of the party.

Brother Haydar al-'Attas referred to the general amnesty decision and said the return of hundreds of those who had been misled, their stability and their willingness to exercise all their rights as good citizens, is a confirmation of our concern and the correctness of our policy and its patriotic and humanitarian objectives. All we can say at present is to reiterate our invitation to the remainder of those who were misled from among the sons of this governorate and the sons of the other governorates to return to their families and relatives and to their work.

Brother Al-'Attas called on party and government institutions to spare no efforts to make all the necessary preparations in respect of security and living conditions to receive the returnees. He expressed his conviction that our Yemeni people know the murderous criminals and will not permit them to use the homeland as a launching pad against their brothers and against the security and stability of our homeland. He said our Yemeni people are concerned about their security and stability and their road to unity and they will not permit anyone who intends to shed even one drop of blood, because such acts serve no one except the enemies of the people.

Member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the committee of the party organization Brother [first name indistinct] Muhammad 'Ali Salih also made a short speech in which he noted that the full election [al-intikhab] seminar [as heard] marked (?an) important (?stage) in the life of the party organization in the governorate because for the first time it was being held in accordance with Central Committee guidelines and internal regulations. He said that it had evaluated, in the spirit of the party, the positive and negative aspects which had accompanied the progress and activities of the party organizations over the past period. He stressed that the party organization's conference in the governorate constituted an epic struggle on the road to overcoming the effects of the abortive 13 January coup plot and the restructuring of the organization and the deepening of its role in order to strengthen our party's ideological, organizational and political unity.

During the opening session, a speech was delivered on behalf of the mass organizations as well as messages of greetings read from the 'Ali Antar pioneer organization and the fighting youth of the governorate.

The conference, which is being attended by 157 delegates with decisive votes and 37 with advisory votes, will consider the general report and a report from the financial inspection committee as well as draft resolutions and recommendations. The conference will also hear a number of lectures on various topics.

Earlier, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and his companions, together with Brother Ya'qub Tal'at and his delegation, attended a big mass rally held this morning at Ataq to mark the holding of the conference of the party organization in Shabwah governorate.

Brother Haydar al-'Attas made a speech in which he said that the rally must be regarded as the first salute to the conference and confirms the support of the masses in Shabwah governorate for the vanguard party, the YSP. He appealed to the masses of the governorate to participate effectively in order to implement economic and social projects on schedule.

He stressed the support of the party and the state for the implementation of the projects in the governorate and in the other governorates of the republic in accordance with the development plans so as to overcome the effects resulting from the abortive 13 January coup plot and to raise the material and spiritual levels of the masses of our people.

In his speech Brother Haydar al-'Attas welcomed brother Ya'qub Tal'at and his delegation, stressing anew the support of our party and revolution for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO until all their wishes for their return, self determination nd construction of the independent state on their national land are achieved.

In a speech to the rally brother Ya'qub Tal'at conveyed the greetings of the strugglers of the Palestinian revolution to our Yemeni people and the condolences of the Palestinian people to the families of the martyrs of the 13 January abortive coup plot. He stressed the solidarity of the Palestinian people with our own struggle and revolution to safeguard the revolutionary achievements, for whose sake the historical leaders of the party Fattah, Antar, Muslih, Shayi' and others fell as martyrs. He also underlined the support of the Palestinian revolution for our country which is in the same trench in opposition to imperialism and Zionism and all attempts aiming at disrupting security and stability in our country.

Brother Qa'id Muhammad 'Ali Salih delivered a speech at the start of the rally in which he praised the adherence of the masses of Shabwah governorate to the YSP. He referred to the fact that this confirms the falsity of the allegations made by the enemies of the revoluiton and party who continue to spread rumors against our national democratic system and our party.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and his companions also inaugurated the administration building of the local construction corporation at Ataq. The total cost of construction amounted to 100,000 dinars. This building is one of the local corporation's basic infrastructure projects in the governorates.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Leaves for GCC Session

NC261237 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Doha this morning at the head of a delegation en route to Abha, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to take part in the 20th session of the GCC Ministerial Council, which is due to open today. He was seen off at Doha International Airport by His Excellency 'Abd al-Muhsin Sulayman al-Zayd, Saudi ambassador to Doha, and by a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Receives Sudan's Siwar Al-Dhahab

LD262026 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Jeddah, 26 Aug (SPA) — The crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, this evening received at his palace in Jeddah the former chairman of the Transitional Council in the Republic of Sudan, retired Marshal 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

Clandestine Radio on Mecca Pilgrims' Demonstration

JN230951 (Clandestine) Voice of the Pilgrims in Arabic to Saudi Arabia 1415 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers and sisters: God's blessings, mercy, and peace be upon you. The *Islamic Republic News Agency* has extensively reported on the mammoth demonstration by the honorable pilgrims which took place in Mecca last Monday [11 August] to repudiate the unbelievers. Tens of thousands of Iranian pilgrims, as well as pilgrims from other Islamic states, participated in this demonstration which began at the Imam Khomeyni mission headquarters in Mecca. The demonstrators chanted slogans against the West, the East, and the Zionist entity. IRNA as well as other eyewitnesses said Muslims from Afghanistan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Nigeria, Egypt, Sudan, and other countries participated in this demonstration. The Saudi Muslims' participation in great numbers drew the attention of visitors to the house of God.

The pilgrims gathered at the conclusion of the demonstration and Hojjat ol-Islami val-Moslimin Kharrubi, Imam Khomeyni's representative and official in charge of Iranian pilgrims, gave an important address and read part of Imam Khomeyni's appeal to the pilgrims in both Arabic and Persian. Certain sources commented on these demonstrations by saying the Iranian pilgrims gave the pilgrimage rites new meaning following the victory of the Islamic revolution. These meanings stem from the spirit of awakening and the values brought about by the revolution. These meanings granted pilgrims the determination to revive this form of worship as God Almighty wanted and to confront the contemporary tyrants who adopt the example of Satan. Through the rites of pilgrimage the causes of the Islamic nation's fragmentation and disunity can be understood. We can see a united nation when we see Muslims from every race, country, and color wearing the same clothing and chanting the same slogan. We can thus understand who Mulsims are and why they have been divided into dozens of groups and organizations.

Before this issue was raised, Muslims used to come to Mecca and perform their pilgrimage without having any aims and without deep thinking about its causes. [Sentence as heard] The Islamic Republic is the first state to confront the distortion of Islamic ideas out of its beliefs and Islamic feelings as a free Islamic state, now that only the name remains of this religion as a result of the apostate rulers who rule the Islamic countries. Mecca, which was a center for fighting tyrants, is now besieged by the bases of world arrogance. These suspect moves were not only peddled by the fake rulers and governors, but also by the preachers of the rulers, who don religious clothes. Therefore, we find a small gang of Zionists is now facing a great Muslim army and is occupying the holiest of Muslim shrines without hearing a single protest from them. However, Iranian pilgrims were able to turn pilgrimage concepts upside down and transform its image in the eyes of Muslims following the victory of the blessed Islamic revolution.

Each year these rites are performed in a greater and more majestic manner than the previous year despite all the obstacles which are placed before them. This is the result of the special nature of this movement, which relies on the Islamic peoples and which aims to realize the hopes of all Muslims. Experience has shown that efforts to implement Islamic revolutionary concepts expose rulers who oppress Muslims and shut doors in their faces. Therefore, we find these rulers exert their efforts and employ tricks and political games while the Zionists usurp Palestine and kill its people before everyone. By their actions, these regimes have shown they only think of staying in power. The Islamic revolution's values and the region's Muslims' adherence to Islamic concepts and teachings have forced these rulers to become friendly with the Zionists more than ever before, so much so that visits by the Zionsit regime's leaders to such Islamic states are now performed in the open. Therefore, Shim'om Peres, prime minister of the Zionsit enemy, visited an Islamic state whose leader assumes the title of chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization. The silence of other Islamic rulers toward this visit makes the Zionists very happy.

Urging Muslims in Mecca, Where they meet annually, to fight against Zionists and imperialists has created new Islamic motives for efforts to revive Islamic teachings. This issue and others form a profound strategic threat to world arrogance and the reactionary rulers who are linked to it. This threat cannot be avoided. This can be gleaned from the utter silence of the world imperialist media and the reactionary rulers over the Mecca developments. While disseminating a torrent of news and reports on every event

in the world, they refrain from reporting this great demonstration in which tens of thousands of Muslims from all over the world took part. However, despite this boycott by the world media which belong to world intelligence and its allies, this will not stifle the voice of the truth which emanates from these Muslim throats. The news of this great demonstration will be heard by the world because the voice of truth spreads through Muslims and those seeking the truth like wild fire. Truth will inevitably triumph.

UAE

Minister, Delegation Leave for GCC Meeting

JN261018 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 26 Aug (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, left Abu Dhabi for Saudi Arabia this morning leading the UAE's delegation to the joint meeting of the GCC foreign and oil ministers scheduled to open in Abha this evening. [passage omitted]

YAR

President Addresses General People's Congress

JN261205 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Speech delivered by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the opening session of the Third General Conference of the General People's Congress at the Cultural Center in Ta'izz on 25 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. With God's blessing we open the sessions of the Third General Conference of the General People's Congress. [applause] [passage omitted]

At the beginning, I would like to welcome the audience in Ta'izz where the third general conference is held under the slogan: Popular Participation on the Road of Democracy, Development, and Yemeni Unity. This is also held in light of the changes that have taken place in the national, Arab Islamic, and international arenas. Brother members of the third general conference, your conference is being held after the political action in our country witnessed huge developments following the convocation of the first general conference on 24 August 1982. During that conference, the popular recorded a great victory through the ratification of the national charter. This represented the people's perspicacity. [applause] It also provided evidence of continuing national action. This was the beginning, since we set the cornerstone for a comprehensive democratic structure and for organized political action, which stems from the spirit of the national charter. [passage omitted]

We express joy and pride at the achievements we made on the road to progress and the development of political action. This is regarded as an unparalleled Yemeni achievement which stems from the situations we experienced and from the aspirations of the masses whose free will defined the sound understanding of the course of national action. The masses are the focus of the efforts exerted in the field of work and production. After the General People's Congress was established, it began to cover all of the provinces and various state sectors. It acquired a political line for our country and a great popular dimension. It also acquired a distinguished line in the political action battle. This is the road chosen by our people in their practice of political freedom, their will, and in mapping out the changes affecting their new life. The active political action was demonstrated by the masses — in a unique and free democratic way — in the cities, the villages, and in the process of electing the members of the General People's Congress after the approval to expand its membership was made by the second general conference. We stress that all of the masses must profoundly and faithfully realize that they are responsible for directing the political action and ensuring its continuous success. The organized political action that adheres to the charter is the people's. It does not belong to one group. This necessitates that the members of the General People's Congress seriously appreciate the masses, who are the basis of the General People's Congress. [passage omitted]

After the national will was freed from the Social diseases that are spreading in some societies and stressed its rejection of all kinds of party affiliations, committed itself to national allegiance, and stressed that a national allegiance is a noble principle that can never walk hand in hand with obsequiousness [applause], it became ably capable of confronting the changes and the materialist views without resorting to others' styles and views. Our people, who lived the experience themselves, possess a clear political view to which everyone is committed. Our people embody national unity and eliminate all other allegiances and convictions whether they stem from ideological views or selfish interests. [applause] We are confident that those who are not convinced [by our views] continue to be mistaken. Moreover, those who pretend to be committed to the national charter will arrive at a genuine conviction which states that adherence to the national charter is a need because it is the most ideal method and the ideological course which embodies the convictions of all the masses. [applause] [passage omitted]

Iraqi Oil Minister Concludes 4-Day Visit

JN261341 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and his delegation left Sanaa this morning after a 4-day visit to our country. During the visit, the Iraqi minister held talks with officials in the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry on aspects of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in oil affairs. [passage omitted]

Seventy PDRY Evacuees Arrive in Sanaa

JN261103 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Aug (WAM) — Seventy evacuees have arrived in Sanaa over the past 2 days from the PDRY. They include a number of military personnel. The UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* reported today that among the military personnel are the commanders of Maymun Garrison and Socotra Island, in addition to the state security official in the city of (Al-Dab) in Shabwah Governorate.

Envoy to Israel Submits Report, Returns to Tel Aviv

NC262004 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Aug (MENA) — Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, left Cairo for Tel Aviv tonight after being away for several days.

Prior to his departure, Basyuni said that during his visit he had submitted a report to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on what has been achieved so far with regard to signing the arbitral compromis.

AL-WAFD Discusses Tabah, Mubarak-Peres Meeting

PM261805 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 21 Aug 86 pp 1,4

[Jalal 'Abd al-Fattah report: "Two Israeli Proposals for Settling the Tabah Issue Without Arbitration"]

[Text] Technical and administrative arrangements relating to the arbitration agreement on Egypt's Tabah are expected to be completed within the next few days.

Al-Wafd has learned that the arbitration committee will meet in Geneva, Switzerland, and that its meetings will last 18 months. Agreement in principle has been reached on the names of 3 international arbitrators out of 30 candidates including former members of the International Court of Justice.

Al-Wafd has also learned that the Egyptian-Israeli military committee has begun preparing the maps and aerial photos of the Tabah area. Major General Faruq Labib heads the Egyptian side and Brigadier (Oren Shahur) heads the Israeli side. They are joined by the U.S. delegation and the commander of the multinational force.

Al-Wafd has further learned that Israel has claimed entitlement to the Tabah area by presenting two maps under the arbitration agreement showing the 1906 Egyptian-Palestinian borders. Egypt submitted a 1967 map of the borders to support its claims.

Al-Wafd has learned that Israel has submitted two new proposals for settling the Tabah issue without recourse to international arbitration. The first proposal calls for the partition of Tabah between Egypt and Israel, and the other favors making Tabah a free zone between the two countries. The political leadership in Cairo is now studying the two proposals.

Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni, the charge d'affaires at our embassy in Israel, arrived in Cairo by land last Monday. He was accompanied in his car by Avraham Shamir, director of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office, who met with President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria the following day and handed him an official invitation from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to a summit conference with the Israeli prime miniter. The meeting is expected to be held in the second week of September.

Weekly on Planned Summit With Israel, U.S. Pressure

PM241858 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 11

[Unattributed report: "America Forces Activation of 'Normalization' With Israel"]

[Text] Intensive U.S. pressure is still being applied through direct contacts, the latest being George Bush's visit. As a condition for intervening to help with economic aid the United States wants Egypt to compromise further in solving the Tabah problem and the resumption of joint maneuvers with the U.S. Army. Signs of U.S. success in this regard emerged with the reported summit to be held in September between President Mubarak and Peres and the confirmation of the General Motors project for car manufacture with the direct participation of Israeli industry.

Mubarak-Peres Meeting in September

Israeli officials have confirmed that a meeting will be held between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in early September on the basis of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the arbitration compromise on the Tabah dispute.

Israeli negotiator Avraham Tamir, head of the prime minister's office, said that the timetable indicates that a summit is to be convened 1 September. His colleague David Kimche said: We believe that by signing the arbitration compromis we have reached the beginning of a new era in the relations between Egypt and Israel. In addition to the proposed summit between Mubarak and Peres, he added, it is hoped that the signing of the agreement will lead to Cairo returning its ambassador to Israel. Egypt withdrew its ambassador in protest against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Israeli radio said that Shamir stressed to Murphy the importance of the agreement being part of a comprehensive political deal with Egypt, including the normalization of relations and the activation of tourism.

An official Israeli source expressed the belief that the arbitration process will take 18 months once the dispute over two principal points concerning the appointment of arbitrators and the border markings is resolved. Sources close to the talks said that the draft agreement provides that the arbitrators should begin their work in Geneva after the agreement is signed. In the meantime units of the multinational force, in which 11 countries are participating, will be deployed.

Tabah and Bright Star: Two Conditions for Economic Aid

As a condition for looking into Egypt's economic requests and submitting them for the committee's consideration the U.S. Administration called for a solution to the Tabah dispute and the speedy return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. It has also called for the formal establishment of normal relations between Egypt and the Zionist entity and for a date to be set for the holding of Bright Star maneuvers between the Egyptian Armed Forces and the U.S. RDF. Egypt has not yet decided on the latter point since it felt that there was a deliberate procrastination on

the U.S. part (during Bush's visit) in responding to any of Egypt's economic requests.

This came in a secret message the Egyptian leadership received from Washington this week.

Al-Sha'b has learned that it has been decided to send a high-level envoy to Washington. Foreign Ministry circles believe that the envoy will be President Mubarak's adviser on political affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz. The envoy will carry the official reply to the U.S. message. He will try to urge the U.S. Administration to change its attitude toward the Egyptian requests put forward during Marshal Abu Ghazalah's recent visit to Washington.

In another development, a date will be fixed at Egypt's request for a summit between President Mubarak and President Reagan to attempt to settle the differences that have arisen between the two countries recently.

Commentary Criticizes Libya-Syria-Iran Meetings

NC270626 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2040 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Jamal Hashim commentary]

[Excerpts] In Tripoli Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have spent the last 2 days formulating plans and coordinating their positions. Meanwhile, the Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan foreign ministers have been doing the same thing in Damascus. A joint communique on the Tripoli meetings was issued tonight.

This Syrian-Iranian-Libyan coordination is taking place on both a ministerial and summit level. Some might ask: What is wrong with this? Isn't coordination among Arab and Islamic states essential at all times? Isn't this coordination even more important now at this decisive stage? We ourselves emphasize that this is sound, provided that such coordination is done for the sake of Arabism and Islam. The truth is that there are other objectives behind this coordination. The information media in these three regimes have not disclosed the agreements being prepared behind the scences to work out strategic alliances. However, the Syrian-Libyan communique issued after the Tripoli meetings affirms that this coordination is primarily directed against Arab and Islamic nations. This is substantiated by the fact that all previous meetings involving the leaders of these three regimes were followed by several agreements which led to more divisions in the Arab and Islamic world. Past experience leads us to expect the formation of more strategic alliances which will increase tension in the Gulf area in particular and the Islamic world in general. The recent Syrian-Libyan communique confirms this fact.

The first indication of such strategic agreements appeared in the Tripoli communique. In this document, the Syrian president announced his total support for his Libyan ally in confronting what he described as world imperialism and reactionary states in the region.

According to Tehran radio, the tripartite ministerial meeting in Damascus sought to coordinate the stands of Damascus, Tehran, and Tripoli before the nonaligned summit to be held in Harare at the end of this month in order to abort any proposals seeking an end to the Gulf war. [passage omitted]

This coordination among the three states is directed against the Harare summit with the intent of dividing the Nonalignment Movement. It is directed against Arab Iraq through its insistence that the strength of this country be weakened. It is directed against Saudi Arabia and all the Arab Gulf states because they supported Iraq in its just stand. Last of all, it is directed against the world by its support for the Libyan regime and its backing of Libya's terrorist and subversive plans on the Arab and international arenas. [passage omitted]

Libya's subversive plots will not go unpunished. The movements of Al-Qadhdhafi's agents are being watched everywhere. Even personnel of the Libyan People's Bureaus in many capitals have not escaped arrest and interrogation for their involvement in terrorist crimes. Does the Syrian support for Col al-Qadhdhafi mentioned in the joint communique then mean support for Al-Qadhdhafi's acts of terrorism against everyone? What will President al-Asad do if the forbidden takes place and Libya is again exposed to a new retaliatory raid similar to the one launched on 15 April? Will he raise his voice when he seeks the aid of Washington behind the tripartite moves and underline his rejection of all types of terrorism? As a result of its actions, the Libyan regime will become even more involved [in terrorism] and thus a target for punishment while its Syrian ally will reap the fruit of this action and obtain more money from Libyan petroleum. [passage omitted]

We object to the fact that some Arab regimes should seek to form suspicious blocs that would prevent the realization of the Arab nation's most cherished aspirations. The Damascus and Tripoli meetings, as well as the statements issued after them, are a living example of these rejected blocs because they are directed against the Arab nation and its national issues. In this regard it is sufficient to recall the statements made by Iranian leaders against Iraq and all the Arab Gulf states. These leaders would not have been able to make such provocative statements if these rejected blocs did not exist with the blessings of the Syrian and Libyan regimes.

Paper Questions Libyan Presence

NC270802 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Aug (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* criticizes the meeting held on Monday by the foreign ministers of Syria, Libya, and Iran which reportedly sought to draw up a common strategy. The paper says that the meeting gives cause for regret and sorrow because of this strange method pursued by two regimes that supposedly belong to the Arab world.

In its editorial today, *Al-Akhbar* asks: What did the conferees — two Arab countries and Iran — discuss at this meeting? What is the strategy discussed by members of this suspect alliance? Against whom is this strategy directed? The paper goes on to reveal what Syria and Iran are trying to gain from this meeting. It asserts that the meeting was the political reward for the Iranian oil deal. It adds that Syria is making token attempts at mediation

to end the Gulf war but this is only to throw dust in people's eyes and to retain the support it is getting from the Gulf states, which want this war to end.

Al-Akhbar adds that Iran for its part is attempting to break out of the international isolation it is suffering because of its constant rejection of peace overtures to end this war.

Concluding its editorial, *Al-Akhbar* stresses that no matter how much he tries, no analyst can explain to us the presence of the Libyan regime in this alliance. It has nothing to do with it and will gain nothing from this meeting or from the continuation of the Gulf war. This shows that the Libyan colonel is acting out of hatred for the Iraqi regime, searching for any Arab cause to which he can add the discordant note.

Papers Respond to Iranian 'Threats' Against Iraq
NC260740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhbar* have criticized statements made by Iranian leaders in the last 2 days that threaten an all-out attack against Iraq, to prevent it from reorganizing its forces, and that hint of endangering the Gulf's petroleum exports under the pretext that the Gulf states continue to support Iraq in its war against Iran.

In a commentary to be published in tomorrow's issue, *Al-Ahram* says that the Iranian officials are trying, as usual, to arrange the cards in a way that will distort the facts.

The paper cites as evidence a statement made by Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani in which he employed both overt threats and blatant blackmail in an effort to secure the release of some Iranians who were arrested in Saudi Arabia during the pilgrimage season for security violations. *Al-Ahram* notes that Tehran radio has admitted that these pilgrims were carrying political leaflets.

The paper continues: Given the Iranian leaders' insistence on blatant threats against the Gulf states, Egypt cautions them, clearly and plainly, that it categorically rejects such intimidation, and that it holds the national security of the Gulf states to be a part of the overall Arab national security. Thus, it will not permit any threat to the security, safety, and independence of the Gulf states to go unanswered.

Al-Ahram adds: Egypt has often emphasized that it sees no justification for this aggressive behavior on the part of the Iranian leaders, whose recalcitrant insistence on continuing the war against Iraq and whose rejection of all peace initiatives is rendered even worse by their blustering threats and aggressive intentions against the Gulf states.

The paper then says: The Iranian leaders must realize that Egypt's support for the security and independence of the Gulf states is not a mere tactical stand but a basic principle of its strategy. Iran must reconsider, because if it were to be so stupid as to commit an act of aggression or to physically threaten the security of the Gulf states, it would certainly be called to account and punished.

Al-Akhbar refers in its commentary to a statement by Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni in which he announced Iran's rejection of any peaceful initiative and its commitment to continued war until victory is achieved and the Iraqi regime is toppled.

The paper says: Khomeyni has proven by this speech that the Iranian regime, which claims to be the defender of Islam, remains stubborn and obdurate, uncaring about the blood that has been and is being spilled for no reason and about the human and economic resources that are being destroyed on a daily basis.

Al-Ahram questions the victory for the attainment of which Khomeyni has called upon the Iranian people to mobilize. The paper emphasizes that there can be no victorious or vanquished in this war. It says that a peaceful settlement is the logical solution, now that hundreds of thousands of people have been destroyed and millions have been left berraved and orphaned in both countries. [passage omitted]

Saddam Husayn Receives USSR's Petrovskiy

JN261714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy, who conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from Mikhail Gorbachev. The two sides discussed the advanced relations between the two friendly countries, the state of affairs in the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, and issues of mutual interest.

The Soviet envoy reiterated the USSR's stand on ending the Iraq-Iran war through peaceful means and reaffirmed his country's support for the five principles contained in the letter President Saddam Husayn addressed to the Iranian rulers on 2 August.

President Saddam Husayn asked the Soviet envoy to convey an oral message to Mikhail Gorbachev and to the Soviet command reaffirming Iraq's eagerness to promote relations of friendship and cooperation and Iraq's firm stand calling for a just, honorable, and peaceful solution to the conflict with Iran while firmly continuing with its legitimate defense of its sovereignty and dignity. Pesident Saddam Husayn also stressed Iraq's support for the efforts to attain a just solution to the Palestinian cause.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the president's secretary; and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Cypriot Finance Minister Concludes Visit

JN261421 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA) — Cypriot Finance Minister Khristos Mavrellis left Baghad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. The Cypriot minister held talks with officials in the ministries of trade, transport and communications, oil, and finance resulting in the signing of joint minutes on economic and trade cooperation between Iraq and Cyprus.

Ramadan: Iraq To 'Act Positively' If Khomeyni Flees

JN261126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA) — A senior Iraqi official has said that Iraq will act positively if Khomeyni repeats his escape to Iraq after it has become clear that the Iranian people's pressure on him and his aides has intensified as a result of the continuation of the war against Iraq and the recurring failure of his economic and military policies. This was announced by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, in reply to an INA question on statements by Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the Iranian regime's prime minister, in which he revealed that Iranian officials are suffocating from seclusion, economic and political siege, and a military failure to achieve their aims.

Taha Yasin Ramadan added that Khomeyni is accustomed to running away when the situation becomes tense and that he did this once before, fleeing to Iraq when he was in the limelight, leaving behind in Iran those who continued to honestly and persistently fight against the shah's regime.

Concluding, the first deputy prime minister said that in view of present indications, Khomeyni's escape from Iran to Iraq is not ruled out. If he does, Ramadan added, he knows that the Iraqis honor their guests regardless of everything.

Information Minister on Gulf War, Relations

JN261100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0626 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim said that Iraq has opted for confrontation and has upheld the slogan of a decisive settlement of the war against the enemies. He said that the present Iraqi war horizon is extraordinary in terms of mobilization, confontation, and the maximum utilization of Iraqi energies against the Iranian regime.

In a comprehensive interview with the latest issue of the Paris-based magazine *Al-Usbu' Al-'Arabi*, Latif Nusayyif Jasim added that the Iranian regime, which sometimes concealed its intentions and confused cards, has become more obvious and precise in expressing its intentions to occupy Iraq. He pointed out that Iraq is fully aware of the Iranian regime's intentions and policy, but some Arabs have not been aware of this fact with this degree of seriousness and challenge.

He expressed complete confidence in the Iraqi Armed Forces' ability to crush every Iranian adventure and said: The depth of the Iraqi Armed Forces now extends from the frontlines to the farthest point in Iraqi territory, and there are hundreds of thousands of military personnel who are waiting to participate in the war effort on the combat lines.

He discussed Iraq's pan-Arab relations and described them as broad, and said that the Iraqi horizon is not isolated from the pan-Arab horizon and the pan-Arab state, indicating that there are some measures in this regard.

Referring to the position of the Arab Gulf states regarding the Iranian danger, he pointed out that the Gulf states feel the danger because of their proximity to the danger zone, whereas the Iranian regime curses the region, threatens it day and night, and declares its intentions toward it.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim said the Gulf states were not lax in their support and that the Gulf states' position is good despite the varying degrees of their performance of duty toward Iraq. He said that it is clear now that the Gulf states deal with the Iranian regime with the language of strength and challenge.

He explained the deadlock the Iranian rulers are facing by raising the slogan of the year of the decisive settlement and then supporting it. He said that Iraq has the option of war to defend its dignity and sovereignty, and it also has the option of an honorable and just peace.

Army Commander Predicts 'Catastrophe' for Iran

JN260841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0727 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA) — A high-ranking Iraqi military commander has said that any Iranian offensive against Iraq will turn into a major catastrophe for the Iranian forces.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, issued by the Iraqi Defense Ministry today, Staff Lieutenant General Thabit Sultan, command of the IV Army Corps, added that the Iraqi Armed Forces' preparations will lead to a definite catastrophe for the aggressor Iranian forces. He said that the battles waged against the Iranian forces during the past 6 years have given the Iraqi Army and its corps broad experiences and capabilities, as well as a high efficiency to confront and destroy any Iranian attempt.

Communique No 2,338 on Air Raids, Other Actions

JN261639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,338 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Armed with justice, the sons of our people are waging battle in a united front against the enemies of freedom and progress, reaffirming their high capability of safeguarding the homeland and protecting their independent course and their social option which guarantees a proposerous and happy future for generations to come. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. To deprive the Iranian regime of all resources for aggression and to undermine its ability to pursue the war it is waging against our country, and out of our legitimate right to destroy the economic targets which are part of the enemy's war efforts, our daring Air Force planes carried out the following missions:

a. At 0130 today [2130 GMT 25 August], our planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

b. At 1120 [0720 GMT] today, our daring planes once again raided the pumping stations in the Ahvaz and Marun oil fields to prevent the Iranian regime from repairing them and to further destroy the two oil fields' facilities.

c. Our giant Air Force planes also carried out 73 combat missions today during which they attacked enemy forces in the sectors of operations, sowing death among the rogues' ranks and destroying their equipment and military hardware.

After carrying out all these missions with their well-known courage and efficiency, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland under God's protection and guidance.

Let the Iranian regime understand that the insistence on the policy of war and on the hostile stands toward our people and their progress will only bring it defeat and humiliation. May God bless the strong arms and the enlightened minds of our brave Air Force men — commanders and officers. We thank God for his victory at all times.

2. Using artillery, tanks, and other types of weapons, our units in the VII Army Corps sector dealt concentrated blows against enemy positions opposite their positions, killing or wounding many enemy soliers and destroying several enemy military hardware. Our units also destroyed two shovels [preceding word in English]one gun, two vehicles, three ammunition dumps, and two infantry positions.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah sighted an enemy group. Our units opened fire on it, killing two and wounding four others. The enemy was seen evacuating its dead and wounded. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed one bulldozer, one vehicle, one ammunition dump, one shelter, wounding two of its occupants, and two infantry positions, killing two of its occupants.

4. One ammunition dump, one infantry position, and one machine gun position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. One ammunition dump and one fuel tank were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 August 1986

King Husayn 'Expected' To Visit UK, France, FRG
JN261825 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
25 Aug 86 p 20

[Text] Amman — *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* — Jordan's King Husayn is expected to embark on a tour of Europe that will include the United Kingdom, France, and the FRG. King Husayn's visit to the United Kingdom will be in response to the current situation in the Middle East and in light of the unsuccessful results of U.S. Vice President George Bush's regional visit. The Jordanian monarch will meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, using British political influence to activate the peace process in the region, particularly after Washington has begun to review its policy, study the best ways to reinvigorate peace, and put its reservations about some political matters to rest.

King Husayn's visits to France and the FRG will be in response to these countries' expressed readiness to finance some projects in the 5-year development plan for the West Bank for 1986-90. Total investments in this plan have reached $1.3 billion.

Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Meeting
JN270610 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
27 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri left Amman for Zimbabwe on Tuesday at the head of a Jordanian delegation to take part in preparatory talks for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. The five-day conference, which opened its meetings in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, on Tuesday, will prepare the agenda of the nonaligned summit scheduled to open on Sept. 1.

Seizure of Utility Company 'Politically Motivated'
JN230652 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
23 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — A special Jordanian ministerial committee has worked out a comprehensive plan to channel support and assistance to the Jerusalem District Electricity Company (JDEC) but this plan has not yet been implemented in view of Israel's arbitrary measures against the Jerusalem company, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin was quoted as saying Thursday.

He told the French News Agency (AFP) that Israel's seizure of the JDEC's assets on Tuesday was politically motivated and that Jordan regards the move as part of Israel's drive to Judaise the holy city. The seizure cannot help solve the JDEC's financial problems, the minister added.

Had the Israelis been keen on recovering debts owed to the Arab company, they would have offered the JDEC facilities and settled the dispute through agreement, but the seizure is clearly designed to liquidate the Arab company, the minister said.

Israel, Mr. Dudin continued, seems determined to prevent the JDEC from acquiring an extension to its mandate granted through a concession in 1941 and wants to prevent the company from operating, an action considered illegal and arbitrary by the Jordanian Government.

On Tuesday, heavily armed Israeli policemen broke into a vault at the JDEC's vault in a bid to recover part of the $13 million debt Israel says the JDEC owes the Israeli electric company. [sentence as received]

The company, formerly subsidised by a joint committee including Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, has been negotiating the debt for more than a year with Israel's government-owned company.

In April, former Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Tahir Kan'an said the Israeli move to seize the Arab company was part of an effort to impose hegemony and to consolidate its hold over Arab land.

The Arab company, which buys electricity from the Israeli company, supplies most of East Jerusalem as well as other parts of the occupied West Bank.

Sources Say Syria Plans To Kill Hizballah Officials

NC261742 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] According to travelers from the Al-Biqa', members of Hizballah have had the approaches to Ba'labakk under close surveillance for some time now. They have also been setting up roadblocks on the city's streets, and both measures are seen as a reflection of their fear of car bombs. Arrivals from the area cite sources close to Hizballah in Ba'labakk as saying that Syrian intelligence might assassinate some of the party's officials and put the blame on local opponents of Islam.

These travelers have revealed that Amal members from the south and the Al-Biqa' are being trained at Hizballah centers in Ba'labakk. The instruction covers the launching of suicide operations against the Israelis and the army of southern Lebanon in the border strip.

Christian Meeting Calls for Immediate Cease-Fire

NC261743 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpts] A comprehensive and unified Christian stand was announced today which emphasizes full support for the dialogue process begun recently at the Chamber of Deputies. This move caps a series of positive attitudes adopted by Christian leaders and figures with regard to such a dialogue. Participants at the Christian meeting held at the Phalangist Party headquarters today also called for an immediate cease-fire on all fronts, the reopening of crossing points, and the transfer of ports and public utilities to legal authorities. [passage omitted]

At approximately 1500, Dr George Sa'adah [leader of the Phalangist Party] read a statement issued by today's plenary Christian meeting. This statement says:

[Begin Sa'adah recording] Proceeding from the initiative announced by the president of the Republic and the positive reaction it has received, the conferees have responded to an invitation from the Phalangist Party leader to convene a meeting under former President Camille Sham'un. There are positive signs that an atmosphere conducive to Lebanese dialogue now exists, a dialogue which seeks to reach solutions that will rescue the homeland and people from total collapse, that will put an end to the continuing attrition, and that will consequently lead to a permanent national detente. After deliberation and discussion, the conferees expressed hope that the ministerial dialogue committee will keep in touch with all the Lebanese parties, take their views into consideration, and draw support from them. The ministerial dialogue committee must exert its utmost efforts to marshal the Lebanese people around principles which affirm their determination to coexist in one state. The ministerial dialogue committee must achieve positive results that will fulfill the Lebanese people's dream of restoring peace and stability to their country.

The conferees declare their full support for the dialogue process. They urge that expanded meetings of an advisory nature be held later to keep members apprised of developments in the dialogue process and to render their support for it.

As proof of their support for such a dialogue, the conferees call for an immediate cease-fire on all fronts as a preliminary move to reopening the crossing points. They also call on all parties to hand ports and public utilities over to the legal authorities and to work toward easing the acute economic crisis. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The meeting was chaired by former President Camille Sham'un. It was attended by Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah; Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; lawyer Karim Paqraduni; Ministers Joseph al-Hashim and Victor Qasir; Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party; and Deputies Father Sim'an al-Duwayhi, Pierre Hilu, Fu'ad Lahhud, Melkon Eblegatian, Fu'ad Naffa', Rashid al-Khuri, Nasri al-Ma'luf, Michel Sasin, Emile Ruhana Saqr, Nadim Nu'aym, Ilyas al-Khazin, Butrus Harb, Pierre Dakkash, and Khatchik Babikian. [passage omitted]

Birri Views Meeting

NC261726 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The ministerial committee has not met as scheduled. Sources close to the group said that its session has been postponed until tomorrow. The gathering will come as part of the initial preparations for dialogue amid dwindling hopes for its success. This is largely the result of the situation in the east, which gives no signs of any impending change in the positions of the parties there toward the proposals for dialogue. The nationalist forces consider the Tripartite Agreement to be the minimum expected from these proposals. [passage omitted]

Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has given his views on today's Christian conference, explaining when we listen, we rejoice, but when we experience, we grieve. It is action that counts.

Minister Birri had this to say about dialogue: The meeting of the ministerial committee, or what is constitutionally called the Council of Ministers, came as a result of a proposal I made to the ministerial committee. This is my view of its form. As for content, I feel that political power in the East is in the hands of more than one party following the recent events there. This prevents any one group, no matter how exalted, from deciding on a solution. Whether in its previous form, or in its current completed form, the ministerial committee is the appropriate body to implement the existing solution, namely, the Tripartite Agreement. In my view, it does not have the authority to make us consider anything less than that accord.

Minister Birri added: In other words, we are ready to attend the meetings of the Council of Ministers, which is the new form of the ministerial committee. In doing so, we seek to discuss ways of implementing the Tripartite Agreement on the basis of its spirit. The accord may be summarized in two general points: first, severing all contacts with Israel. This is what its initial clause provides for, in addition to a statement on the Arab nature of

Lebanon and its relations with Syria. The second point is justice within Lebanon. Any retreat from this, as some have hinted at in their statements, is a way of clouding and evading the issue. The goal in doing so is to give the regime a way out, and to allow it to avoid any so-called concessions. This evasion is being used to bring about a recognition of Ja'ja's legitimacy, which is what we saw at the Christian conference he attended today.

Minister Birri concluded by saying: I could have gone to the ministerial meeting without offering any clarification. However, we have not, and we will not deceive the people of Lebanon, who are paying a high price as a result of such policies. The so-called dialogue will have no results. What we must do is implement the Tripartite Agreement.

Al-Jumayyil Meets New UNIFIL Commander Hagglund
NC261229 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] President al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting at B'abda Palace at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by UNIFIL Commander Hagglund, UN Assistant Secretary General Jean Claude Aime, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk, Judge Joseph Furayhah, Military Prosecutor General Fawzi Daghir, the liaison officer between UNIFIL and the Army Colonel Muhammad Zaydan, Judge As'ad Dhiyab, and Brigadier General Muhammad 'Adnan al-Khalil. The meeting dealt with the security situation in southern Lebanon in light of the recent events in the Tyre area.

Birri Meets Hagglund
NC261234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, met at noon today with UNIFIL Commander Brigadier General Gustav Hagglund. After the meeting, which lasted 90 minutes, Brig Gen Hagglund said: We discussed the incidents that have taken place and agreed that unity between UNIFIL and the citizens of southern Lebanon is necessary. We agreed to make efforts in that direction.

Amal Denies Dispute Between Birri, Hamiyah
NC261904 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 1430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The fifth branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau issued the following statement today: As part of the media campaign organized by Phalangist Party and Lebanese Forces organizations, the Phalangist *Al-'Amal* newspaper published a false report today about disagreements between Amal leader Nabih Birri and Amal military official 'Aqil Hamiyah. The Phalangist and Lebanese Forces radios have also carried these allegations. Amal's fifth branch warns citizens not to believe this daily rumormongering. In such rumors one can perceive indications of these media campaigns with their numerous goals against the Amal movement and its leaders. This is particularly true in light of the fact that Amal is now waging a fierce political struggle against the parties which are harmed by the return of peace and quiet to southern Lebanon. These parties also oppose implementation of the security plan in Beirut and the southern suburb.

Amal's fifth branch also asks these particular media to follow their honest, professional consciences. They should remember that they are responsible to the citizens and must refrain from false reporting, incitement, and the circulation of untrue reports.

Palestinians Fear Syrian, Amal Entry Into Camps
NC261751 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] A source close to the Palestinian National Salvation Front in West Beirut has confirmed that Amal members are continuing to surround the Palestinian camps of West Beirut and the southern suburb with the invisible support of a Syrian intelligence unit led by Lieutenant Colonel Amir Kalla. The source added that the Syrians clearly desire to enter the three camps under the guise of implementing and expanding the security plan.

This same source noted that the Palestinians in the camps fear that a Syrian entry would only serve as a screen for the entry of Amal security and 6th Brigade personnel, who supported Amal in its war against the camps.

'Arafat Group in Sidon Warned To Withdraw Forces
NC270612 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front and the Fatah Movement-The Uprising in Sidon have asked the Fatah Movement Central Committee — that is, the 'Arafat group — to withdraw the forces it recently deployed outside the Sidon camps within 24 hours. In a statement issued yesterday, they call on 'Arafat's supporters to honor the signed agreement, and to return to the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and the Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps and not to set up checkpoints or to mount patrols. The statement says that the Fatah Movement Central Committee must withdraw within 24 hours or else measures will be taken and they will launch a wide-scale campaign to publicly denounce its actions.

French UNIFIL Positions Come Under Fire in South
NC271114 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] UNIFIL Spokesman Timor Goksel said today that a French UNIFIL position came under automatic weapons fire in 'Abbasiyah from an unidentified source. There were no casualties. Goksel added that katyusha rockets fell on this same position at 0500. Another French UNIFIL position in Burj Rahhal also came under automatic weapons fire.

Army's 1st Brigade, Lahd Militia Clash 25 Aug
NC261849 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Violent fighting took place along the Al-Gharbi combat line in Al-Biqa' last night between members of the Lebanese Army's 1st Infantry Brigade and agent Lahd's militias. The clashes, in which medium- and heavy-caliber machine guns, as well as 120-mm mortars, were used, lasted for 3 and 1/2 hours.

According to reports, resistance fighters attacked a position held by agent Lahd's forces on the (Surayri) combat line. The post was hit, and those manning it were injured. The agent's artillery stationed on Tallat al-Ahmadiyah brought Mashgharah and 'Ayn al-Tinah under heavy, indiscriminate fire. Six shells fell 50 meters from a Lebanese Army post in (Humat Niha). The Army was compelled to retaliate against several of agent Lahd's positions in the (Surayri) area and in the hills of southern Maydun.

A source in the Lebanese Army's 1st Infantry Brigade noted that the unit was forced to return the fire after a number of shells fell near its positions. He said that the Lebanese Army was able to silence agent Lahd's men after an accurate bombardment.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives

JN262034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Yuliy Vorontsov, CPSU Central Committee member and first Soviet deputy foreign minister, arrived in Damascus this evening leading a Soviet Foreign Ministry delegation on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'llah al-Fattal; Jabr al-Kafri, director of the East Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry; and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus and embassy staff.

Reportage on Spanish Foreign Minister in Damascus

Received by Al-Asad

JN261603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez and the accompanying delegation at 1340 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Spanish Ambassador in Damascus Felipe de la Morena. Fernandez-Ordonez conveyed to the president a message from King Juan Carlos of Spain and another from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez affirming Spain's consistent stand on the just Arab cause, as well as its concern about maintaining the traditional relations between Spain and the Arabs.

Fernandez-Ordonez conveyed to the president an official invitiation to visit Spain. The president accepted it with thanks. He asked the Spanish minister to convey his best wishes and greetings to King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, and to the friendly Spanish people. Talks revolved around the historical relations between Spain and the Arabs, the situation in the region and the Mediterranean basin, and bilateral relations.

Al-Shar' Comments

LD262200 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister, statements on visit of Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, Spanish foreign minister, to Syria in Damascus on 26 August, Al-Shar' in English with superimposed Spanish — recorded]

[Text] [Al-Shar'] We are very impressed by the visit by the Spanish foreign minister, especially because of the fact that he has confirmed Spain's position on the Arab-Israeli dispute, a position which has not changed at all and that supports the just Arab cause. There are no changes in Spain's policy on this subject. We also believe that the visit will greatly help the strengthening of bilateral relations in all fields, especially in the cultural and economic fields. We are satisfied with what the minister told us and we hope that this visit to Damascus will facilitate the path for better and deeper relations.

[Announcer] The Syrian foreign minister was asked about a possible visit of King Don Juan Carlos to that Arab country:

[Al-Shar'] He is welcome. His majesty the king will be welcome. I am sure that president Hafiz Al-Asad would be very pleased if the king could pay a visit to Syria.

[Announcer] The establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the State of Israel was one of the subjects discussed at the meeting with the Syrian foreign minister:

[Al-Shar'] We made our position very clear when relations between the Governments of Spain and Israel were established. We told our friends in the Spanish Government that we hoped that Spain would maintain her firm position in favor of the Arab cause and this is what we heard from the Spanish minister who told us that there would be no change on this subject.

Fernandez-Ordonez Comments

JN270911 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Aug (WAKH) — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez has stressed that his visit to Syria helped bolster bilateral relations and Arab-Spanish relations in general.

In a statement published in the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* today, he denied that his talks in Damascus dealt with Spanish-Israeli relations. He said that he only discussed relations between Spain and Syria, conveyed to the Syrians his country's wish to enhance relations with the Arabs, and indicated that the establishment of relations between Madrid and Tel Aviv will not be at the expense of Arab-Spanish relations. The Spanish minister ruled out the possibility that his country will play a mediation role to solve the Middle East issue and the Iraqi- Iranian war. He went on to say that Spain urges the European countries to develop the Arab-European dialogue, hopes that the war between Iraq and Iran will end, and supports all of the endeavors designed to end this war.

Departs Damascus 26 Aug

JN261606 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 26 Aug (SANA) — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez left Damascus this afternoon at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Sulayman Haddad, director of the West European desk at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Hasib Ustuwani, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Spanish ambassador and embassy staff.

Trade Ministry Official Meets Hungarian Minister

JN261611 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 26 Aug (SANA) — Dr Taha Bali, assistant minister of economy and foreign trade, today met with Otto Herkner, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade and deputy

head of the Hungarian side to the Syrian-Hungarian joint committee for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation, and his delegation currently visiting Syria.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the existing trade and economic relations between Syria and Hungary and ways to promote them. They also focused on exports of Syria's industrial products in light of the country's export policies.

The Hungarian delegation's visit to Syria is part of the efforts to prepare for the meeting of the Syrian-Hungarian joint committee in mid-September.

USSR Ambassador Ends Term, Reaffirms Support

JN261618 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov has reaffirmed his country's firm and constant support for Syria's steadfast and principled stands under President Hafiz al-Asad and for Syria's liberation struggle to confront aggressive imperialist and Zionist challenges in this important region of the world. This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received the ambassador this morning at the end of his term.

During this meeting, the growing relations on the bilateral level and in international forums were reviewed. Al-Zu'bi highly praised the USSR's stands of friendship, cooperation, and support for just Arab causes.

Lebanese Radio Claims Army 'Headed for Trouble'

NC261226 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Security reports from Damascus indicate that the situation in Syria is headed toward further trouble and that bloody clashes are expected to take place in Aleppo. The reports add that Syrian intelligence groups have intensified their repressive search operations among the people and anti-regime politicians as a result. In addition, the special Syrian forces in northern Lebanon have been forced to withdraw and to head toward Aleppo through Al-'Abbudiyah.

Diplomatic sources say that one reason for these developments was the recent wave of transfers within the Syrian Army command, which led to the dismissal of some officers who had popular and military influence. Another factor that cannot be ruled out is Dr Rif'at al-Asad's insistence on returning to Damascus, by force if necessary, after having spent more than 8 months abroad.

Other sources report that members of the Muslim Brotherhood recently succeeded in entering the homes of two 'Alawite officers in the Bab Tuma area of Damascus and killing them. One of the dead is Ramzi 'Ashur. The sources also report that intensive measures have been implemented to guard the office and home of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, as he has received threats of assassination.

Informed security soruces say that, beyond the recent transfers, the economic and social situation in Syria has also contributed to the deteriorating situation there. They add that the recent visit to Damascus by CIA Director William Casey was intended to warn President al-Asad that an attempt would be made to overthrow him within a matter of days. A major political rift has also developed between President al-Asad and Khaddam on the need to resume dialogue with the Lebanese regime. The difference was prompted by Khaddam's insistence that the Lebanese regime be boycotted and that a solution based on the tripartite agreement be imposed.

The sources add that regular units from the Syrian Ba'th Party will man the roadblocks in northern Lebanon from which the Syrian troops are withdrawing. Internal security forces personnel will assist them, to accord the roadblocks a certain legitimacy. Meanwhile, the Islamic Unification Movement has rushed to mobilize its gunmen and return them to Tripoli so it can carry out operations against the Syrian forces intended to force them to withraw completely.

Report on Joint News Conference in Cameroon

TA261118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1053 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami from Yaounde, Cameroon — live]

[Excerpts] The joint news conference held in the presidential palace in Yaounde ended a short while ago. Cameroonian Foreign Minister William Eteki read out the joint communique issued by the two leaders in French, and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche followed with the Hebrew version:

[Begin Kimche recording] The two sides have decided to resume their diplomatic ties and give a new impetus to relations of friendship and cooperation, especially in the following areas: agriculture, commerce and industry, tourism, housing and construction, communications, defense. The two sides have decided to set up a joint committee to promote cooperation in these spheres. [end recording]

The communique also states that the two countries condemn apartheid in South Africa and are concerned over events in that country.

On the Middle East issue, Israel and Cameroon emphasize the need to promote peace on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 to try to find a solution to the Palestinian problem.

At the end of the news conference, we asked Israel's ambassador-designate to Cameroon, Gad Golan, about what should be expected in bilateral relations upon the resumption of ties:

[Begin Golan recording] This country is joining the circle of countries that have already renewed their ties with us. This is the result of 2 years of work carried out by all the Israeli elements active here. This is a stable, calm, and serious country, and opportunities for cooperation with it are broad and could be lucrative to both countries. [end recording]

During the news conference in his palace, President Paul Biya addressed the disaster in the Wum region in northwestern Cameroon. [passage omitted with recording in French of President Paul Biya's description of the disaster]

President Biya again thanked Israel for the assistance it has so far extended to the survivors and mentioned the problems with which the rescue teams in the are are contending: finding additional survivors and transporting medical aid to the region. The Israeli aid unit has reached the Bamenda region, 50 km from the epicenter of the gas leak. The medical team will not return to Israel with the prime minister this evening but will remain in the vicinity to continue to extend aid.

At the end of his visit, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres invited Cameroonian President Paul Biya to visit Israel and the president accepted the invitation. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Cameroon is thus ending, as will our reports from here. We will meet again tomorrow morning in Jerusalem.

Peres on Cameroon Visit, Reciprocity With USSR

TA270437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says Israel agrees to the Soviet request to send a delegation to this country for consular talks. Speaking to *Voice of Israel* reporter 'Oded Ben-'Ami, Peres said the Russian visit would not be conditional on the Soviet invitation for an Israeli team to visit Moscow. Earlier this morning, the prime minister returned from Cameroon and on his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport, said he expects between two and four other African states to renew relations with this country in the near future. At the airport was reporter Sabra Chartrand:

[Begin recording] [Chartrand] Prime Minister Peres said his trip to Cameroon had been exceptional and the interest shown by the leadership of that country had far exceeded any pragmatic, political expectations.

[Peres] We have reached agreement on all the issues and all the subjects comprising cooperation in the domain of agriculture, industry, tourism, security, military issues. In our meetings, we reached a meeting of mind on the burning issues in the Middle East, in Africa; we have agreed to enlarge and deepen the relations between the State of Israel and Cameroon.

[Chartrand] The Cameroon Embassy is slated to open in Israel in 3 months' time. The prime minister said he hoped the strengthening of relations with Cameroon would lead to the establishment of ties with other African states. But he said he would not speculate on which country might be next.

[Peres] I think there are between two to four other African countries that are considering the renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel, but I suggest to await their decision instead of engaging ourselves in guesses.

[Chartrand] Accompanying Peres on the diplomatic mission were 6 doctors, 10 medics, and 4 tons of equipment to be used in aiding victims of the toxic gas disaster in Cameroon. Prime Minister Peres reported that the Israeli team had some difficulty reaching the disaster site due to the toxic emissions, and a progress report was unavailable. The prime minister did say that Israel would continue to provide whatever disaster aid the Cameroon Government requests.

Prime Minister Peres said Cameroon President Paul Biya expressed no dissatisfaction with Israel's position towards South Africa. Israel maintains its traditional policy of not compromising on apartheid, the prime minister said, but will not initiate any actions.

[Peres] We have said Israel doesn't have any ambition to be the leading country in the cementing of a policy towards South Africa. I think we have to remain true to our size, meaning that we are not a superpower. [end recording]

Denies Abandoning Reciprocity

TA271053 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1044 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the visit of the Soviet delegation in Israel is based on the principle of reciprocity. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that contrary to reports published this morning, the prime minister did not say that a decision had been made to allow a Soviet delegation to visit here in October without an Israeli delegation leaving for the Soviet Union. Mr Peres made it clear that the Soviet Union appealed to Israel with a request to send a delegation and that at the same time Israel requested to send a delegation to Moscow. Israel is now awaiting the Soviet response.

Our political correspondent adds that also on his way back home from the visit in Cameroon the prime minister stated that Israel wants to maintain the principle of reciprocity and send a delegation to Moscow.

Kenyan President Refuses 'Overt Meeting' With Peres

TA260851 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi refused to hold an overt meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Nairobi.

The proposal that Peres pay an official visit to Kenya on his way home after his visit to Cameroon was raised in contacts which were held with the Kenyan authorities. President Moi, however, announced that the timing was not right for such a visit and that he prefers to keep relations between the two countries at their current level.

Israel has an interests representative in Nairobi who will shortly be replaced by diplomat Pinhas Gonen, the current head of the Oceania Division of the Foreign Ministry [as published].

Peres To Seek Consolidated Stand at Mubarak Summit

TA270701 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel aboard the plane flying him from Cameroon on 26 August — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Frankel] The upcoming month of September will be very busy in the political sense. What political achievement would you like to carry over into October?

[Peres] Look, I do not intend to disappear from the scene in October; October will be followed by other months. I do not think I am conducting a personal policy; I think I am the representative of the State of Israel and anything that can be attained must be attained quickly, that is all.

[Frankel] You are scheduled to confer with President Mubarak at the beginning of September. How would you like this meeting to culminate?

[Peres] I think we will try to reach common positions to the best of our ability regarding the continuation of the peace process when we meet in Alexandria. I know our positions and those of Egypt differ, but we should at least try to reach joint positions regarding the prerequisites for opening negotiations. I do not think an agreement can be reached in one or even three or four meetings without conducting any negotiations. Therefore, the agreement should be about these negotiations. On this point, I will try my best to consolidate a joint position.

[Frankel] With a view to a joint document?

[Peres] A joint communique or document; it does not make much difference. I also think the visit in Morocco contributed a great deal. For example, it was responsible for breaking down Cameroon's resistance — even the president told me as much — by promoting our image as an enterprising and serious country and by the very fact of a meeting on Arab soil. How can the Arabs go on resisting when they themselves initiated the negotiations? This was a very significant change.

Peres To Visit Paris 'A Few Days' Before Rotation

TA270858 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Aug 86 p 2

["Exclusive" report from France by Yo'av Tocker]

[Text] Paris — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will visit Paris in October to hold talks with French Government officials. The visit will take place a few days before the rotation on the premiership.

The prime minister will confer with President Francois Mitterrand and with Premier Jacques Chirac.

On 9 October, Peres will be the guest of honor in a festive mass celebration to mark the 100th anniversary of David Ben-Gurion's birthday.

Shamir on Syrian Threat, Security Strip, ASL

TA261420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yistzhaq Shamir has said that Syria's activity definitely concerns Israel and requires constant alertness. Speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal in the course of a tour of the north, Minister Shamir said that judging by the signs, there is no danger of war today or tomorrow, but we must prepare for every eventuality. He claimed that the UN forces are unable to guarantee Israel's safety, and this makes it necessary to maintain the security strip and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL].

UNIFIL Accused of Allowing Terrorists To Operate

TA260848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Senior military sources in southern Lebanon have accused UNIFIL of continuing to allow terrorists to operate freely from the area under its control. According to these sources, in almost

all the recent infiltrations into the security zone the terrorists came from the area under UNIFIL's control. The military elements also claim that when UNIFIL captures a terrorist squad, it releases the gang almost immediately and even returns the squad members' weapons to them.

Army of southern Lebanon Commander General Antoine Lahd told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the new UNIFIL commander, General Hagglund, should know that he will not be able to fulfill his duties if he supports one of the sides. Gen Lahd accused Gen Hagglund of being prejudiced and suggested that he change his attitude.

Israel Not Worried by Hagglund Statement on Amal

TA270710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Defense sources are not worried by the remarks of the new commander of UNIFIL, General Hagglund, to the effect that he will allow what he called freedom fighters — meaning Amal men — to pass through the area controlled by UNIFIL. The commander of the liaison unit with Lebanon, Brigadier General David Agmon, has said he is not sure the commander of UNIFIL feels at ease with his own statement. Brig Gen Agmon expressed his assessment that it stemmed from a wish to allay tensions between the UN force and Amal. Our military correspondent Gabi Zohar spoke to Brig Gen Agmon during the tour conducted by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in southern Lebanon yesterday, and initially asked him about the army of southern Lebanon [ASL].

[Begin recording] [Agmon] Just like any other young Army, it is gaining experience, assuming more responsibilities, and is becoming successful in the process. I assume that we will yet have to assist it for a long time, if not in the operational sphere then at least as regards planning and logistics because it still has a lot to learn from the organizational aspect.

[Zohar] Are you worried by the statement made by the new commander of UNIFIL that freedom fighters, as he called them, should be allowed passage?

[Agmon] That is his own description, and I am not sure that he feels at ease with it. Therefore, I am not concerned. Such a statement could have been made under duress and out of his wish to allay tempers, and I can very well understand him.

[Zohar] Are they really letting them through?

[Agmon] UNIFIL is proceeding as usual: if the UN forces detain a terrorist gang they let it go after having confiscated their weapons; that is, when they do detain terrorist gangs. Tension between UNIFIL and Amal persists and it is therefore hard to tell whether there is a new policy regarding armed people. We will only be able to tell when things calm down. [end recording]

Luxembourg's Poos Comments on Palestinian Rights

TA261027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Jacques Poos has called on Israel to recognize Palestinian rights to self-determination. On a 3-day visit to Israel, Poos said in Jerusalem that any Middle East peace talks must include the PLO. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir differed with Poos, saying that terrorism would have to be eliminated before other Middle East problems could be resolved. Poos met yesterday with Palestinians from the territories.

Former Shin Bet Head Implicating Politicians

TA270641 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by Barbara Amouyal]

[Text] Shin Bet head Avraham Shalom implicated the political echelon in a recent police interrogation, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Authoritative police sources confirmed reports that Shalom was questioned on Monday by the team investigating the GSS [General Secret Services] affair and alluded to "incriminating developments" as a result of Shalom's testimony.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus is most likely to invite the deputy premier for questioning within the next few weeks, it has been learned.

Kraus reportedly prefers to wait until all four Shin Bet executives give testimony before inviting political officials for questioning.

It has been learned that former Cabinet secretary Dan Meridor has been mediating between the outgoing Shin Bet chief and Shamir in an attempt to legally explain the "permission and authority" to which Shalom alluded in his pardon request last May.

A high level police source said he is "well aware" of Meridor's involvement in the affair, and insisted that to date, the MK's [Member of Knesset] involvement is "technically legal and acceptable."

The source warned, however, that if the police discover that Meridor "overstepped his advisory status," then he, too, may be invited to explain his participation in the ongoing investigation.

AL-SHA'B on U.S. Middle East Plan, Shultz Visit

TA261530 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "George Shultz"]

[Text] It was confirmed yesterday that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz intends to pay a visit to the Middle East region at the beginning of next month.

By linking this visit with the possibility of the U.S. secretary's presence at the signing ceremony of the agreement between Egypt and Israel on the arbitral compromis in the Tabah problem, numerous sources connect the visit to a clearly defined U.S. plan worked out recently the reports of which have been leaked since U.S. Vice President George Bush's recent visit to the region.

This plan aims at boosting coordination between three of the United States's "friends" in the region: Egypt, Jordan, and Israel. During his visit Bush proposed a meeting between Husni Mubarak, King Husayn, and Shim'on Peres in Washington. Reports now indicate that Shultz is trying to get a political document signed by the three on the Middle East problem.

This move is linked to a tangible rashness on the part of Egypt and Jordan toward the U.S. plan for the region. While the Egyptian regime is hastening to accept Israeli conditions and placate the United States, the Jordanian regime is orchestrating its movement in beat to U.S. tunes. The main purpose of all these moves is becoming clear. It is an effort to block the Palestinian role and to peddle a settlement that ignores the PLO and denies the legitimate Palestinian rights.

George Shultz, who will be coming to the region, will shower us with a flood of statements about "peace" and the U.S. "concern" for it. This visit, however, will serve no more than the declaration for the launching of a new and fierce U.S. offensive in the region aimed at striking at the national Arab forces.

Europe 'Fails' To Influence U.S. Mideast Policy

TA261345 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "West Europe and the Arab-israeli Conflict"]]

[Text] During his meeting yesterday with the PLO's representative in France, the French minister of external relations affirmed the need for the participation of the PLO in any talks to be held in the future for establishing peace in the region.

This is not a new French position. In the past French ministers of external relations met with the official in charge of the PLO's political department. The meetings reflect the position of the EC countries toward the "Venice Declaration" of 1980 in whcih they affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, the right to choose their own representatives, and the need of the PLO's participation in negotiations. What concerns us in this respect is the power of West European countries to confront their main ally — the United States. Experiences have proved that Western Europe has failed to influence the position of the United States toward the Arab-Israeli conflict — these positions that are totally inconsistent with the "Venice Declaration." Apparently West European countries prefer to exert pressure on the United States in the spheres of the arms race, the deployment of nuclear weapons, trade, and other topics vital to Europe's security and economy. An outcry has never arisen between the United States and its allies in Europe over the Arab-Israeli conflict, which clearly confirms Western Europe's limited role with regard to the conflict.

Therefore, the statements and proclamations issued by West European countries are no more than a minor service in the public relations field discharged by these countries to the Arabs in order to ensure continued cooperation, particularly in the economic spheres.

AL-QUDS on Egyptian-Israeli Ties After Tabah

TA261610 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Egypt and Israel"]

[Text] When Egypt recalled its ambassador from Israel in 1982 it put three conditions before Israel in return for sending back the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. These conditions consisted of a resolution of the Tabah problem, withdrawal from Lebanon, and improving the quality of life of the Arab residents in the occupied territories until a final agreement is reached.

During the past 4 years these points formed the crux of the "cool" Israeli-Egyptian relations. In this period Egypt worked to open its doors to the Arab world, and it scored a great achievement in this respect when Jordan renewed its diplomatic ties with Cairo in 1984. The same applies to the breakthrough in relations between Egypt and the PLO, for decisionmakers in Egypt have repeatedly affirmed the need of the PLO's participation in any talks to be held between the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In our opinion the resolution of the Tabah problem does not necessarily mean the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel as Lebanon and the occupied territories are still on the priority list of Egyptian policy in the Middle East.

From this premise what we are hearing today regarding the expected meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, particularly in respect to the need of moving Egypt away from the PLO and the attempt to convince it to work toward adding Jordan to the partial negotiations, all these are no more than Israeli-U.S. efforts to impose their views and opinions with regard to pushing the peace process forward.

It is no secret to anyone that at this very period Egypt is trying to create the necessary openings in order to restore the arrangement in Palestinian-Jordanian relations, as well as trying to end the Iraq-Iran war with the aim of building an Arab front able to move politically.

Arab Youths Detained for Stabbings in Wadi al-Qilt

TA251340 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1322 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] In a summary action, the security forces detained two youths from the village of Khazmah who are suspected of stabbing the two hikers in Wadi al-Qilt 4 days ago. In the course of their questioning, the knives the youths used to stab the hikers were found. The boys are 14 and 16 years old from the village of

Khazmah in the Ramallah district. They were members of a local village organization.

This operation of the security forces is part of the stepped up preemptive activity that has been effected recently to prevent hostile actions in the region. This was reported by the IDF spokesman.

Youths' Rooms Sealed

TA261522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The security forces have sealed off the rooms of two youths from the village of Khazmah near Ramallah. They are suspected of having stabbed two Israeli hikers in Wadi al-Qilt last week. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

Harare Correspondent Comments on Summit Agenda

AU261329 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Aug 86 p 7

[Krasimir Ivandzhiyski, Harare correspondent, report on the Eighth Nonaligned Summit: "Festive Mood in Harare"]

[Excerpts] The capital of Zimbabwe is already living in expectation of the forthcoming great event — the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries' state and government leaders.

Harare is festively decorated. In the streets you can see the national flags of the 102 countries participating in the conference and the emblem of the forum, representing two circles — one with a globe and the other with a dove of peace — intertwined so as to represent the number "eight". There is the all-round feeling that the forthcoming meeting is one of the most serious tests for the organizational skills of the host-country, which in the coming three years, will be coordinator of the movement, with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as its chairman. [passage omitted]

According to the established traditions, there will be a meeting of experts in the preparatory stage on 26-27 August, while the ministers of foreign affairs will have a session on 28-29 August. The tasks of the experts and foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries' member-states will be to prepare the meeting of the state and government leaders scheduled for 1-7 September 1986.

The decision to open the conference on 1 September is symbolic, because it marks the 25th anniversary of the movement, which today represents the greatest interstate alliance of developing countries. When the movement's first summit meeting took place in Belgrade 25 years ago, it was attended by 25 countries. The basic principles of the movement were announced at that meeting as well:

— observance of the peoples' right to self-determination;
— struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism;
— observance of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries, and noninterference in their domestic affairs;
— elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid;
— universal and complete disarmament, and a ban on nuclear tests; and
— enhancement of the role played by the UN Organization and its resolutions.

Today, a quarter of a century later, the movement rallies over 100 countries, but the basic principles continue to be the essence of the nonaligned countries' approach to the most important world problems and continue to determine their role in the struggle for peace and progress.

Despite the variety and different origins of the member-states, despite their potential and real differences, the centripetal forces within the movement have always prevailed over the centrifugal ones, and the basic principles, as well as the understanding that only through joint efforts can peace be protected and can a democratization of international political and economic relations be achieved, have always prevailed.

Precisely in this respect nonalignment has never been identical to neutralism. This approach will certainly also be manifested at the forthcoming summit meeting. The Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement has already completed its work on the draft of the political declaration. As Charles Utete, general secretary of the meeting stated, the document will mainly be focused on the problems of peace and disarmament. The member-states are expected to demand a comprehensive halting of the nuclear tests, a (ban on) the militarization of space, and the elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons.

At the meeting of foreign ministers held in Lusaka in 1985, agreement was reached to devote particular attention to the situation in the Republic of South Africa. This was confirmed by Robert Mugabe, who declared that the meeting will to a great extent be devoted to the situation in the Republic of South Africa. Other questions as well — such as the situation in Central America and the Middle East, as well as in other areas of the world — will be discussed. There is no effort to conceal the fact that many of these issues may complicate the work of the conference. However, the conviction prevails again that the basic principles and the anti- imperialist orientation of the movement will triumph once more.

Delegates Continue To Arrive for Summit

MB260807 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Delegates and officials were still coming into Harare by late yesterday, as final touches were being put at the Harare International Conference Center, where the summit is to be held. The delegation from the United Arab Emirates and the Lesotho foreign minister, Mr Lengolo Monyake, and his delegation were among the latecomers yesterday.

The Zairian foreign minister, Mr Mandungu Bula, arrived later leading a high-powered delegation of 11 people. A delegation from the United Nations, the UN high commissioner for refugees, and the Cameroon, Cuban, Egyptian, and Barbados delegates were flown in by the Air Zimbabwe Boeing 747 from Nairobi, Kenya.

Further Reportage on 26 Aug Preparatory Session

India's Krishnan: Session 'Positive'

LD261800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1518 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 26 (TANJUG) — The preparatory session of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit, opening in Harare next week, began this morning in a highly positive, constructive, and working atmosphere, as chairman of the preparatory committee meeting at level of senior officials, India's Permanent Representative to the UN Natarajan Krishnan assessed.

Speaking at a press conference, Krishnan said the (?morning) session mainly examined a series of questions regarding procedure and other issues aimed at securing the successful course and outcome of the eighth summit. He specified that the first session

discussed the summit draft agenda, the composition of the conference bureau, and a series of other, mainly organizational questions.

The preparatory committee meeting will continue this afternoon and tomorrow and is expected to conduct an exchange of views on proposals regarding the draft document prepared by Zimbabwe, the host country, for the eighth summit.

In reply to a journalist's question as to whether the Philippines and Haiti had requested to become members of the movement, Krishnan, who chaired the Non-Aligned Coordination Committee at its new year session, said no such requests had been received so far.

Krishnan confirmed the existence of a proposal submitted by the Coordination Bureau that Australia, Mongolia, and several regional organizations be (?accepted) in the movement with the status of observers.

SAPA: Disagreement Mars Proceedings
MB270551 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2359 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — The Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] summit got off to a smooth start in Harare today with the opening proceedings among officials — laying the groundwork for next week's meeting of heads of state — marred only by regional disputes.

ZIANA, the semi-official news agency, reports ambassadors and senior officials of the organisation's 101-member nations, and representatives of liberation groups, gathered in the huge gold and purple hall of the Zimbabwean capital recently-constructed conference centre.

The representatives of the polyglot of nations, swelled by hundreds of pressmen from all over the globe, laid the stage for scenes of unprecedented activity — with heavily underlined international overtones — in Africa's newest independent capital only a few hours drive from the borders of the South Africa.

The task facing the ambassadors and officials was to draw up an agenda for the summit proper, starting on Monday. And this they partially achieved, paving the way for its adoption by the NAM foreign ministers meeting on Thursday and Friday. They meet again tomorrow to complete their work on the document.

After the opening session, the officials split up into three regional groups representing Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

It was in the Asian and African groups that disagreement marred the proceedings, the purpose of which was to elect regional representatives to the NAM's Coordinating Burea.

In the Asian group, Iraq refused to accept proposals and nominations put forward by Iran, its long-standing foe in the six-year-old Jihad — or holy war — in the Persian Gulf.

Some delegates to the African group did not come up with the names of representatives for the bureau and, after some dispute, were given until tomorrow to sort out their problems.

The day started off well when the Yugoslav foreign minister, Mr Raif Dizdarevic, praised the Zimbabwe Government for their preparation of the NAM's draft documents, saying they should create a favourable atmosphere for the success of the conference.

The South American scene was set when the movement's draft political declaration, released today, severely criticised the Reagan administration's support for counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua.

It said the NAM was outraged by the allocation of 10-million U.S. dollars (about R25 million) to Contra bandits fighting to topple the government of President Daniel Ortega.

The movement was concerned about violations of human rights in El Salv. dor and, on Chile's problems, the NAM called on the military junta to cease all human rights violations and repressions.

The Cuban news agency, PRENSA LATINA, quoting diplomatic and journalistic sources, said the United States two days ago sent a delegation to Harare in an attempt to forestall Nicaragua's predicted accession to the leadership of the NAM at the next handover in three years time.

The current chairmanship, held by India, will he handed over to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe on Monday, the official opening day of the meeting of heads of state and also the occasion marking the NAM's 25th anniversary.

At a lunchtime briefing Mr Natarajan Krishnan of India, chairman of the senior officials, said there had been no new applications for NAM membership. This put to rest rumours of anticipated applications from the Philippines and Haiti.

Overall, the mood during the morning had been "excellent," he said, admitting, however, there had been differing points of view but that was "in the very nature of our movement."

The draft agenda included provision for the consideration of measures for strengthening peace and international security, disarmament, human survival and peaceful coexistence in the nuclear age, and promotion of positive trends in international relations and relaxation of tensions.

Diplomats and other delegates felt participants in the summit would probably opt for the Havana formula on a "vacant seat" for Kampuchea despite the fact that the deposed Kampuchean leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had asked Zimbabwe to allow his representatives to attend the summit.

The secretary for external affairs of the ANC of South Africa, Mr John Makathini, tonight called for the strengthening of the striking power of his organisation and that of the South-West Africa People's Organisation. Ironically, little appeared to have been said on the opening day of the all-important South African issue, which is expected to leap to the forefront of the NAM

discussions when Mr Mugabe makes his formal opening address next week.

Syria, Iran Disagree With Agenda
MB261324 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1301 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — A wrangle between officials over procedure and confusion over press access marked the first formal session of the Nonaligned Movement's eighth summit in Harare today.

Syria and Iran, leaders of the radical Islamic bloc among the 101 Third World nations due to attend, complained that the agenda had omitted vital items.

Just as the discussion threatened to bog down, journalists who had been trying to watch the proceeedings in an upstairs lobby, crowded round the sole TV monitor screen with working sound, suddenly found themselves left in silence. When they complained, they were told unofficially by junior Ministry of Information staff that the summit officials meeting was supposed to be in closed session and sound plugs had deliberately been disconnected when the security slipup was detected.

The 1000 or more journalists covering the summit are barred from the Yugoslav-built auditorium, which seats some 8000 people, and will have to watch the entire proceedings on TV monitors.

The officials are trying to confirm an agenda before foreign ministers of the 101 states begin their meetings on Thursday.

The Syrian representative appeared to begin the wrangle with a long contribution in Arabic which was not translated but which appeared to disconcert the Indian official, Mr Khrishnan, who was in the chair. Mr Khrishnan said delegates were at liberty to propose amendments to the agenda and the Iranian representative then joined in with plans for two additions. In what seemed to be a reference to the five-year war in the Persian Gulf, the Iranians sought the inclusion of a section headed "non aggression and non resort to force in international relations."

The spokesman said this was particularly relevant in view of United States' actions in Nicaragua, Libya, and against the Moslem fundamentalist regime in Tehran.

The Iranian official said that cultural matters were often overlooked in discussions which focussed on political and economic problems. He sought the inclusion of another heading: "the right of nations to preserve their culture and national heritage."

The Iranian spokesman said: "The colonising powers have been able to extend and retain their influence in their previously colonised countries through matters related to culture." He said other matters had been omitted from the Harare agenda which were agreed for inclusion at earlier preparatory meetings in New Delhi and New York.

Guyana, Cameroon, and Sri Lanka warned that time should not be wasted by prolongued procedural debate. "As soon as we become too specific in the preparation of this draft declaration there is no telling where we are going to stop," said the Guyanan representative.

The Syrian official again intervened and began saying that discussion matters of vital international concern.... He was silenced on the monitors before any more of his 15 minute speech came through.

According to Zimbabwean officials, a briefing may be given later today on the rest of the session.

Draft Political Paper Urges Sanctions Against Israel
MB261916 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1908 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — The Nonaligned Movement has called for international sanctions against Israel to force it to withdraw from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. According to the draft political declaration of the Eighth Summit of NAM Heads of State and Government, which also lists more than 10 areas of conflict which need immediate attention, the movement says Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestian territories ensured "a just and comprehensive peace" in the Middle East.

The organisation called on the UN Security Council "to take effective measures, including the imposition on Israel of sanctions ... to achieve the immediate withdrawal of forces from the Syrian Arab territories," ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reports. The declaration condemned Israel's insistence on its continued occupation of the Golan Heights and its non-implementation of the relevant UN resolutions. It denounced the establishment of an alliance between the U.S. and Israel and affirmed that the alliance would enhance the "aggressive, expansionist and destabilising" role of the Israel Government. The U.S. Israeli alliance showed a total bias of the U.S. in favour of Israel. The document states the condemnation of Israel for its "exploitation" of the natural resources and wealth of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories in defiance of the Hague and Geneva conventions.

Delegates Review Draft Economic Declaration

IMF Policies Termed 'Inadequate'
MB261048 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1033 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — The policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for solving Third World debt problems had proved inadequate because they "failed to take into consideration the long-term and social development prospects of the developing countries," the draft economic declaration prepared for the Harare non-aligned summit says.

The document demands that "IMF policy should take into account the requirements for growth in production and employ-

ment and should respect the capacity of individual countries to set up and execute their adjustment plans," according to the semi- official ZIANA news agency.

The declaration also notes that impositions made by the IMF had a serious gearing on the "sovereignty of states over their economy and their natural resources," ZIANA reported.

It re-asserts the "inalienable right of all states to choose their economic systems freely, regulate their economic activities and make their own decisions regarding the policies which they consider suitable to face the crisis and foster their development, including debt servicing."

RSA-Multinational Ties Condemned

MB261014 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0945 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — A draft economic declaration for the Harare non-aligned summit condemns the collaboration between some multi-national corporations and South Africa.

The document declares that "this collaboration has only served to entrench apartheid and to prolong Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia," the semi-official ZIANA news agency reported today.

The declaration calls on multi-national corporations to "comply strictly with all United Nations Security Council decisions on this matter and to desist from obstructing efforts aimed at the eradication of apartheid."

The declaration also urges the UN Economic and Social Council and the commission on transnational corporations to propose concrete measures aimed at preventing "further collaboration between multi-national and the apartheid regime," ZIANA said.

The document also expresses the Non-Aligned Movement's full solidarity with the countries of southern Africa "in their struggle against Pretoria's destabilisation."

It commends the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) for the progress it has made "in initiating programmes in important economic sectors vital for economic growth and collective self-reliance" and for reducing dependence on South Africa.

The declaration urges all non-aligned countries to provide greater support for SADCC projects in order "to give concrete content to their solidarity with the Frontline States."

Solutions Urged to Debt Problem

MB261214 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1157 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — The debt burden of many developing countries has become "unbearable" under the present circumstances, says the draft economic declaration for the Non-aligned Movement summit in Harare. According to Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, ZIANA, the declaration accepts that foreign debts should be honoured, but warns that "unless urgent, just, and durable solutions are found by the international community, these obligations may exceed the capacities of the economies of some of the debtor countries."

While debtor nations had undertaken "strenuous adjustment efforts" in response to the debt crisis, "developed countries are not making parallel efforts to adopt and implement appropriate economic policies," it said.

Developed countries maintained trade restrictions, subsided their exports, and did not take measures to reduce those fiscal imbalances which led to "high real interest rates which at present are well above historical level."

The draft declaration calls on the governments of debtor and creditor nations and international financial bodies "to engage in political dialogue in order to find jointly genuine solutions to the external debt problems of developing countries." Among the measures that should be pursued are a reduction in real interest rates and extensions to periods of payment.

The document calls for debt service payments to be limited to a percentage of export earnings "which would be compatible with the development needs and economic and social requirements of each country."

It argues that existing debt should be differentiated from new credit flows for the purpose of determining interest rates "in order to provide incentives for new flows of funds to debtor countries."

Special treatment should be given to the poorer and least developed countries in the solution of their debt problems, it says.

The declaration demands greater market access in developed countries for the exports of developing countries, and "the immediate implementation of developed countries' commitments on standstill and rollback of protectionism." It calls for "reversing the trend towards disruptive market practices, discrimination and managed trade, and strengthening commodity markets in order to ensure fair and remunerative prices to producers."

Financial System Reform Needed

MB261203 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1058 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — The current world economic crisis is "a symptom of deep-rooted structural maladjustment, characterised by increasing imbalances and inequities that operate inexorably to the detriment of developing countries," according to the draft economic declaration for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit.

The semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, ZIANA, said the document was to be discussed by senior NAM officials at their meeting in the Harare International Conference Centre today.

The crisis had been "further aggravated by the short-sighted and inward-looking macro-economic policies pursued by some developed countries which favour neither the growth of the world economy as a whole nor structural reforms in the system of international economic relations."

These policies had pushed the burden of the crisis onto the most vulnerable members of the international community.

The document notes a "widening gap" between rich and poor countries, which "poses a serious threat to international peace and security." Most developing countries had experienced "stagnant or declining rates of growth" instead of the seven per cent growth rate projected for the first half of the third United Nations development decade. Present trends pointed to "a danger of further contraction and stagnation," the human results of which "could threaten the social fabric of developing countries."

Although there had been a "limited economic recovery" in some developed countries, the document expresses concern that this recovery is "based on economic activities that do not stimulate the growth of demand for commodities produced by developing countries." Developing countries had been badly hit by sharply falling commodity prices and a general deterioration in their terms of trade. There had also been an "upsurge in protectionist tendencies" and a "general proliferation of discriminatory practices." These factors wree coupled with monetary instability, high interest rates, and unmanageable debt burdens.

To make matters even worse, instead of a transfer of resources from the rich north to the poor south, the process had been the other way round with a net flow of resources from developing to developed countries.

The decline in official development aid to developing countries is "most disturbing" says the document, noting that the United Nations' aim that 0.7 per cent of the Gross National Product of developed countries should go towards development aid "remains unfulfilled."

The declaration argues that the interdependent nature of the world economy "makes it all the more urgent that both the developed and developing countries engage in a serious dialogue aimed at finding common solutions to the problems currently confronting the international economy."

These solutions should include "fundamental reform and restructuring of the international monetary, financial, and trading systems."

Summit Preparatory Meeting Enters Second Day

MB270557 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The meeting of senior officials of the Nonaligned Movement aimed at studying a draft agenda for the eighth summit and prepare a conference document enters its second day in Harare today. The conference documents and agenda will be discussed at the meeting of the foreign ministers tomorrow and Friday before adoption by heads of state and government. The meeting is being chaired by the Indian ambassador to the United Nations, Natarajan Krishnan, who is head of the NAM's Coordination Bureau in New York.

An Iranian official told the first session of the meeting yesterday that the movement should condemn those countries that resort to force to impose their will on the world. He proposed to include in the agenda an item condemning aggression and the use of force in international relations by major powers and went on to attack the United States for its attack on Libya and its intervention in Nicaragua.

At the meeting, Uganda and Ethiopia were elected to represent the East African subregion at the Coordinating Bureau of the NAM. The other regions — namely, North, South, Central, and West Africa — are expected to come up with their suggestions today.

Draft 'Provisional Agenda' Adopted

LD271012 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0936 GMT 27 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Aug 27 (TANJUG) — At their current preparatory meeting here, the non-aligned countries' senior officials have adopted a draft provisional agenda for the eighth summit. The draft had previously been adjusted at a Coordinating Bureau session in New York last month. Further procedure envisages for the draft provisional agenda to be adopted by the ministerial conference, which opens tomorrow, and to be finally endorsed at the opening of the summit itself.

The draft provisional agenda lists some twenty items, among which [is] the admission of new members and participation by observers and guests. One of the most important items on the agenda relates to the strengthening of the role and policy of non-alignment as an alternative to bloc policies and great power rivalries in international relations.

According to the draft provisional agenda, the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries will make a general review and appraisal of the international situation and of the measures of solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the implementation of their policy and decisions, including the intensification of measures to combat colonial domination and foreign occupation, apartheid and racial discrimination, and providing effective support for national liberation movements.

The draft provisional agenda also envisages for discussing measures for strengthening peace and international security.

Some of the other important items on the agenda are the questions of disarmament, promotion of positive trends in international relations, relaxation of international tension, and universal application of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The highest representatives of the non-aligned countries will also discuss non-intervention and non-interference in the internal

affairs of states, as well as peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries.

The eighth summit is to devote special attention to the world economic situation and the position of the developing countries. Stress will be laid on intensifying the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries in establishing the New International Economic Order. The question of foreign indebtedness and the development of the non-aligned and other developing countries will also be discussed.

The draft provisional agenda also envisages for an agreement on further gatherings of non-aligned countries, including the date and venue of the ninth summit, and the composition of the new Coordinating Bureau.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Leaves on Official Visit to Moscow

LD261711 Algiers APS in Arabic
1629 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and the official in charge of the permanent secretariat of the party, left Algiers this morning for Moscow on an official visit to the USSR within the framework of the existing relations between the two countries. He was seen off at the airport by the USSR ambassador in Algiers. It is worth noting that Messaadia was received by President Chadli Benjedid on the eve of departure for Moscow.

Abdelghani Welcomes Libya's Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi

LD262254 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The commander Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Command of the Libyan Revolution, arrived this evening in Algiers. He was met at Houari Boumediene Airport by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state to the presidency.

LIBYA

'Right' To Defend Against 'U.S. Base' in Chad Cited

LD270919 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 2786

[Text] At a press conference in Washington yesterday, the official spokesman of the American black house, Larry Speakes, touched on the situation in Chad and said: We have cooperated with Chad and have strengthened its Armed Forces.

Question: What have you done to help Chad?
Answer: I believe we have continued the sales of arms. From the point of view of supplies; we have provided assistance from time to time. We have always reported that.

Question: Can you say anything about coordination of action with the French in Chad?
Answer: We have always consulted the French about Chad, but I do not wish to comment on this.

The JANA political editor, commenting on what Larry Speakes said about Chad, has declared: Thus it becomes clear to the world in general and all African peoples in particular, that Chad has become a U.S. military base from which the Americans disturb the stability of the peoples of the continent and strike at the liberation movements of the continent. Proceeding from the legitimate right to self-defense, the Great Jamahiriyah declares its right to defend itself to confront this U.S. base, which will be a dangerous military springboard near the Jamahiriyah's southern border.

In conclusion, the political editor called on all African forces to speed up the toppling of America's agent Habre, whose presence as an American puppet in Ndjamena is a danger threatening the sons of Chad. His rapid overthrow has become inevitable so that stability and prosperity can return to Africa in general and Chad in particular.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Greetings From PRC President

LD271008 Tripoli JANA in English 0925 GMT
27 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 22, Shahr Hannibal 27, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — On the 17th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution, the leader of the revolution has received a congratulatory telegram from Mr. Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China. It reads:

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah,

On the 17th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih Revolution of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on behalf of myself and the Chinese people I extend my heartfelt congratulations to your excellency and through you to the Libyan people.

I wish all prosperity and advancement for your country and happiness for your people. I wish also for your excellency good health.

Li Xiannian, President of People's Republic of China.

'Man-Made River' Pipe Production Begins 28 August

LD261314 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 26

[Text] As part of the Libyan Arab people's celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution, the plants for the production of the pipes needed for the great man-made river projects will be opened on 28 August, marking the start of one of the most important stages in the implementation of the project.

The secretary of the people's committee for the management and implementation of the great man-made river project has stated that the plants, two in number, are among the most modern and largest pipe-making plants in the world. The wells needed to supply the two plants with the water necessary for production have already been sunk.

Following the completion of the great man-made river and the production of the huge pipes needed for it, the two plants will continue to provide all pipes required for all new water projects with the ultimate aim of attaining self-sufficiency in industrial development programs.

The first stage of the great man-made river begins from the south of Tazirbu and Sarir to Jdabiya and from Jdabiya to the south of Banghazi and through the central region to Sirte. The pipes covering the first stage will be about 2,000 kilometers long. The second stage from Jdabiya to Robruk, and from Sirte to Tripoli,

and from Jabal al-Hasawnah to Tripoli will be as long as the first stage. Thus the river will be about 4,000 kilometers long forming a network covering the entire Great Jamahiriyah.

The pipes for the first stage will carry about 3 million cubic meters of water daily to Banghazi and the central region. Following the completion of the entire network, the pipes will carry 6 million cubic meters daily.

Studies show that when the project is completed it will be possible to irrigate 185,000 hectares in the winter and spring seasons and 100,000 hectares in the summer season. It will also be possible to raise 2 million head of sheep in addition to 250,000 head of cattle.

Studies also show 750,000 tons of wheat can be produced annually; all we consume is 600,000 tons.

The wires used for the production of the pipes, studies show, can encircle the world 225 times while the earth dug out to lay the pipes will be 10 times the amount of earth dug out for the high dam. The cement and other materials used in the production of the pipes will be sufficient to construct a road extending from Libya to India and the amount of water carried daily by the water-pipe system will be equal to 55 percent of the entire world consumption of oil daily. The amount of water that can be carried annually through these pipes in the final stages will be twice as much as the water of the north Italian Lake Como.

The scientific studies carried on the subterranean water resources at Al-Kufrah and Sarir have shown that the amount of water available can meet the needs of the Great Jamahiriyah for the next 500 years, and that the areas from which the water of the river will be secured will not be affected and that the basin will only affect the area where the wells are dug and will not extend to area further away.

Studies also show that the water derived from the great river will be 20 times cheaper than the desalination of sea water, thereby affirming that the construction of this great river will bolster the independence and freedom of the Arab nation, insuring for it food sufficiency so that its future and destiny will not be in the hands of the imperialist powers which possess surplus food and which use it to dominate the needs of the small and poor countries and thereby subjugate them to their hegemony and imperialist colonialist influence. The great man-made river constitutes an important turning-point on the road to freedom and the elimination of the causes of starvation and need for all the Arab masses.

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Receives Jordanian Crown Prince

LD261320 Rabat MAP in English
1220 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Rabat, Aug 26 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco received on Monday evening Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal in the presence of Morocco's Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed and Prince Moulay Rashid. The monarch hosted a dinner banquet in honor of the Jordanian crown prince.

Prince Hasan ibn Talal who arrived in Rabat on Monday has left this morning for Asilah, northern Morocco, to participate in the symposium on the Afro-Arab thought to begin this Tuesday through Thursday.

Hasan Addresses Forum

JN261359 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Asilah — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has called for achieving the greatest possible degree of harmony, cohesion, and cooperation between the Arab and African peoples and for opening up channels of dialogue and understanding between them to consolidate the ties of cooperation in all fields. In a speech delivered at the fourth session of the Arab-African Cultural Forum in Asilah in the Kingdom of Morocco, his highness affirmed that Arab-African cultural ties have historical and spiritual dimensions and mutual effects, affirming the importance of the role of public institutions and organizations and universities in providing opportunities for meetings and exchange of expertise between Arab and African countries.

His highness said: If colonialist forces exerted — and some of them are still exerting — great efforts to undermine these ties, Arab and African peoples, since gaining political independence, have been seeking to free themselves of cultural subservience to these greedy forces and trying to develop their national cultures through the integrated rebuilding of values, traditions, education, and social and economic relations. His highness the crown prince said: Our meeting and contacts at this confrerence are the best proof of the determination of Arab and African countreis to develop relations among themselves to consolidate their strength in a world where there is no room for the weak and fragmented. [passage omitted]

Earlier, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan affirmed that Moroccan King Hassan II's invitation for him to participate in the work of the Arab-African forum was an opportunity to hold contacts and renew acquaintances with the Arab and African countries. In a statement to reporters upon arrival at Rabat Airport yesterday en route to Asilah to participate in the work of the fourth session of the Arab-African forum, his highness added that his visit to Morocco is within the framework of continuing contacts between officials of the two fraternal countries in light of the difficult circumstances experienced by our greater homeland.

His Majesty King Hassan II hosted a dinner banquet last night in honor of His Highness Crown Prince Hasan attended by His Highness Moroccan Crown Prince Mohamed, Prince Hasan's delegation, and the Jordanian ambassador in Rabat.

SUDAN

Interior Minister Denies Aid to Ugandan Rebels

JN271034 Khartoum SUNA in English
1015 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum Aug 27 (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn has denied the Ugandan president's allega-

tions that Sudan was helping Ugandan rebels. The minister accused an unidentified foreign circle of working to spoil ties between the two neighbouring countries. He described the Sudanese-Ugandan relations as strong and expressed Sudan's keenness to develop them further.

The minister affirmed that Sudan would not allow its territories to be used for destablizing Uganda adding that Sudan is still committed to the joint statement issued by the summit of the seven East African nations held last June in Nairobi.

Ugandan Source Says Forces 'Never' Crossed Border

JN271051 Khartoum SUNA in English
1027 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 27 (SUNA) — An informed Ugandan source in Nairobi said the Ugandan opposition forces had never entered Sudan but were still in the northern parts of Uganda. He said troops of the Ugandan National Liberation Army of former President Milton Obote kept their weapons in northern Uganda when Museveni came to power and never handed them neither to the Sudan Army nor the Ugandan one.

Ugandan President Museveni has succeeded only in gaining support of the Ugandan National Salvation Front and failed with respect to the Ugandan National Liberation Army which is mainly from the northern Achouli tribe, he said. However, observers there consider Museveni's recent accusations of Sudan that it supports Ugandan rebels as serious because Museveni himself is well aware that Sudan is preoccupied with a rebellion inside its territory that necessitates cooperation with neighbouring countries.

They also refer to the fact that Sudan was behind the decision which was adopted by the recent summit of east and central African countries that obliges the states in question to stop alien activities against each other from being launched from inside their territories.

Meanwhile, an official source at the refugees commission in Khartoum said Ugandan refugees in southern Sudan do not perform any political or military activities. The refugees are granted asylum in the context of international laws, he said.

Radio SPLA Reports New Army Commanders in South

EA261739 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] SPLA sources in Khartoum have informed Radio SPLA that in the place of Major General PSC [Passed Staff College] [not further identified] who refused to come to Malakal on transfer, Brigadier PSC Muawiyah 'Abd al-Wahhab has been promoted to major general and given the command of upper Nile. Also in order to intensify the war, Major General PSC Umar Muhammad of the artillery has been appointed chief of operations for the three southern provinces.

The official spokesman of the SPLA High Command has told Radio SPLA that the SPLA High Command is monitoring the situation very closely and taking the necessary measures to counter these desperate and futile enemy moves.

SPLA Claims 'Mass Exodus' From Waw Follows Warning

EA261547 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Reports from Waw speak of a mass exodus of citizens from the town following the SPLA's warning [to evacuate the town] and mounting government army atrocities against the civilian population. According to the Radio SPLA correspondent in Waw more than 4,500 citizens who left the town recently are being settled by the SPLA in the areas under its control.

The killing of innocent and defenseless civilians by Khartoum forces has become a daily occurrence in Waw. Reliable sources there attribute the motive for the killing and other brutalities to the determination of Khartoum forces to keep the civilians inside Waw town for fear that their departures for the countryside would trigger a massive SPLA assault on their position.

The correspondent says that with the starvation reaching a climax, Khartoum forces now freely break into peoples' houses by night to loot whatever they could lay their hands on. Waw is now in the vicious grip of terror and absolute lawlessness, the correspondent says.

The gravity of the food situation in Waw is highlighted by the correspondent who cites a particularly nasty incident that occurred lately there. According to the account, the army on the one hand and the police, prison wardens, and game wardens on the other, clashed recently following a bitter quarrel over control of the rapidly dwindling relief supplies in the town. The shootout left seven policemen and three soldiers killed in addition to 25 injured on both sides.

Our correspondent says that the two sides exchanged fire following an attempt by the police to resist possible control over food stores by the army.

ETHIOPIA

Delegation to Somalia Returns; Statement Issued

LD261914 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The participants of the second meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc joint ministerial committee which was held on the basis of a common interest in securing a lasting peace between the two countries have agreed to hold their next meeting in Addis Ababa on a mutually convenient date. The ad hoc committee reached this agreement according to a joint statement it issued at the end of its second meeting which was held in Mogadishu for 4 days from 23d August 1986.

In its statement the committee pointed out that the second joint committee meeting had been held on the basis of common interest in securing a lasting peace between the two countries. At this meeting talks centered on points discussed at the first meeting and on the jointly drafted agenda.

It was agreed that the third joint ministerial committee meeting, which will be held in Addis Ababa, will discuss this agenda. In addition both sides will present an up to date report to their respective governments on what has been accomplished so far.

The delegation to the meeting which was led by the WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs arrived back in Addis Ababa this afternoon.

The Ethiopian delegation expressed its pleasure to the government and people of Somalia on its reception and on the hospitality accorded to it during its stay in Mogadishu.

The joint committee meeting was initiated in line with an agreement reached between the WPE secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the Somali leader, President Siad Barre when they met and held talks in Djibouti last January.

SOMALIA

Talks With Ethiopia Take 'Step Forward'

EA261659 Mogadishu International Service in Oromo 1500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The delegation led by the Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde left for home today after attending the meeting held to try to find a peaceful solution to the problems existing between the two countries.

The Somali foreign minister, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, and the Ethiopian foreign minister, Goshu Wolde, exchanged ideas at the final meeting, saying that it had been held in a friendly atmosphere and in an atmosphere of goodwill. The two ministers said that another step forward had been taken and this would help to bring about cooperation between Ethiopia and Somalia.

The Somali Foreign Minister Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre and the Somali delegation saw the Ethiopian delegation off from Mogadishu airport.

The delegation, which was led by the Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, arrived here on 23 August and greeted the Somali president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre on the morning of [date indistinct].

CAMEROON

Biya, Peres Hold 26 August Press Conference

AB261315 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0945 GMT 26 Aug 86

[News conference by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Cameroonian President Paul Biya in Yaounde on 26 August — live]

[Text] [Peres in French] Mr President of the Republic, members of the Cameroonian cabinet, ladies and gentlemen: First of all, I wish to announce that I have invited Mr Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon, to pay an official visit to Israel and that the president has accepted in principle. [passage indistinct] Allow me to express my deep impressions about your country, its people, as well as its president. Israel considers the president of Cameroon as one of the most serious-minded and most responsible leaders in the world. It was a pleasure and honor for me to discuss with him world problems as well as problems of mutual relations and cooperation. For me, Cameroon has been a revelation; it is a country with a modest character and which is (?developing its economy) with good humor, hope, and [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct] My visit to your country is a great encouragement for me in the constructive tasks of world politics. [passage indistinct] You have achieved a very impressive development. I hope that in my discussions with other world leaders, I will have the opportunity to comment about the very special situation existing in your country. Once again, I wish to thank the Cameroonian people, their government, and especially the president of the Republic for their courageous decision to reestablish diplomatic relations between our two peoples [words indistinct]. [Applause] If you have any questions, we are ready to answer them.

[Question by Joseph Maseni of Radio Cameroon] Mr Prime Minister, first of all I would like to thank you on behalf of the press for kindly granting us this interview at the end of your visit to our country. My first question concerns precisely this visit. Will your discussions with the Cameroonian authorities make it possible to improve the relations between both countries?
[Peres] I think that the relations between our peoples should be based on goodwill. This is the correct word; this is the true sentiment. [passage indistinct] I believe that both countries will be able to take the best measures to contribute to peace in the Middle East and in Africa.

[Question by Charles Ndoungou, (?correspondent) at the presidency] Mr Prime Minister, what does the Cameroonian visit represent for you in Israel's return to the African diplomatic scene? Almost unanimously, the international press describes this visit as [word indistinct] and of capital importance. How do you explain this if it is true?
[Peres] I very much regret the breakoff of relations between Israel and some African countries. I believe that the reestablishment of relations with Cameroon and some other African countries constitutes a more positive alternative for the two regions — the Middle East region and the African region. [passage indistinct]

[Question by Aribi Ya of *Cameroon Tribune*] Mr Prime Minister, do you expect President Paul Biya to play some role in making other African countries resume diplomatic relations with your country?
[Peres] We must respect the sovereignty of each country. (?I respect) the sovereignty of the Cameroonian state. [passage indistinct] I know that the president has much influence in this region and in the continent. We would be very happy should the president decide to ask other African leaders to resume relations with Israel.

[Question by Dieudonne Kindodoua of the *Journal Republicain*] Mr Prime Minister, in the matter of Israeli-Cameroonian relations, in which field do you expect to direct our cooperation?
[Peres] I think that agriculture is the most important field. As you know very well, we are developing an extremely modern agriculture and I think that we have (?very great potentialities) in this field.

[Question by Sophie Yapi Delore of *Cameroon Information*] Mr Prime Minister, in the field of agriculture, Israel has succeeded in putting desert lands to good use thanks to research conducted at the (?Beersheba) Institute. Could one not envisage the use of this experience in the interest of the northern region of Cameroon?
[Peres] [passage indistinct] Each of the two countries could gain much through exchanges of information and methods. I am sure that the (?ideas we have exchanged) will be developed further in the future.

[Unidentified reporter in English] Your Excellency, on the 21st and 22d of July, you met with King Hassan II of Morocco. [passage indistinct]
[Peres in English] In my talks with the president of Cameroon, I tried to explain the [words indistinct] how to stop the conflict between the Palestinians and our country. [passage indistinct] The real problem is to (?start) and talk and negotiate [words indistinct] because without this, I don't see a chance for peace. [passage indistinct] So, the politics [as heard] we are really looking for is to prepare all the necessary conditions to negotiate and then to negotiate without prior conditions. [passage indistinct] There is nothing in the decisions and resolutions of the Arab League which prohibit direct negotiations with Israel. [passage indistinct] And I hope that some other leaders in the Arab world will follow suit and continue direct talks until we find an acceptable solution. I don't think that we can — or anybody can — solve the conflict and problem by military (?force) [words indistinct]. I don't think that anyone can or should try to impose a solution either upon the Arabs or upon the Israelis. It is all together that we have to seek and look for a solution and I believe it is (?that). So, on that point of view, the significance of the step taken by King Hassan is of great and [word indistinct] importance.

[Question by Philippe Esonda of *Afrique Panorama*] Mr Prime Minister, I was happy to hear you say just now that you are against apartheid. To be sure, you have a large Jewish community in South Africa and you maintain sustained relations with South Africa. It is true that your trade with South Africa represents only 1 percent of South Africa's external trade [short break in transmission]. In the military field, you have signed

many agreements, notably after your visit to South Africa in 1976 when you were minister of defense. I will cite some examples: (Yuzi) and (Egalil) automatic rockets are being produced under license in South Africa. (?Mermaid) and (Dabreyel) missiles are also being produced there under license and the Israeli army has repaired about 300 South African tanks. And some years ago — I think it was in 1983 — (?some) young men from South Africa went to Israel for training. To finish my question, Mr Prime Minister, I noticed in Tel Aviv that Bophuthatswana, which is a bantustan, has the most beautiful African chancellery in Israel. [passage indistinct]
[Peres] You know things more than I do. [Laughter] And I think that you [short break] have made a very impressive analysis but which is not true. First of all, as far as apartheid is concerned, we have said clearly that no Jew can be in favor of apartheid. Whenever a Jew supports racial discrimination, he is arrested and interrogated. Our faith and religion are against racism. It is impossible to be a Jew and a racist at the same time. There is no compromise in this matter. Let us recall — if you know the South African situation well — there are Israeli-made guns. [passage indistinct] We are not a great world power as some newspapers have said. Ours is a small country [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct] We cannot (?judge) South Africa's policies but we can certainly participate in the resolutions which are accepted by the international organizations.

[Unidentified speaker] Now that the Cameroonian press has finished with its questions, the prime minister is prepared to answer questions by the foreign press.

[Question] Mr President, I am a representative of the Israeli television [words indistinct]. I would like to ask you or may I ask for your comments on the new Israeli approach to the question of South Africa?
[Biya] The prime minister and I have had an important exchange of views on various problems. [passage indistinct] Like Cameroon, the State of Israel condemns apartheid. [passage indistinct] We achieved a similarity of views on this point. I think this is important. We also agreed that we must continue to (?approach) the great powers and the African countries to accelerate the advent of an (?egalitarian) and democratic society in South Africa. [passage indistinct]

[Question indistinct]
[Peres] [passage indistinct] For example, the pace of development in Cameroon is completely different from that of other countries. But surely we shall look for opportunities to reestablish our diplomatic relations with all other countries. [short break in transmission]

[Question in English] Mr President, I am [name indistinct] from Israeli radio. I would like to know [words indistinct] in the disaster zone and do you have any information about the Israeli mission that is trying to give some aid, some medical aid there?
[Biya] I think that yesterday I made a statement to the Cameroonian press concerning the calamity that has hit the northwestern part of the country. I do not have any new information apart from what I said yesterday [words indistinct]. There are more than 1,000 dead and we have the great problem of trying to avoid an epidemic. At the same time, we must take care of the sick. There are survivors who are sick. There is also the problem of finding other accomodations for the survivers and the sick. I wish to take this opportunity to express the gratitude of the Cameroonian government and people for the assistance given our country by the prime minister who has given us not only some equipment but also doctors and nurses who are now busy on the spot. We also thank France, the United States, Great Britain, and Germany which are kindly helping us. I take this opportunity to thank all these friendly countries for their help in our misfortune.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister and Mr President of the Republic, we thank you for being patient and for answering our questions [words indistinct]. We thank you on behalf of all the press.

President Biya Orders Release of 14 Prisoners

AB261543 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The president of the Republic, His Excellency Paul Biya, has ordered the release of some 14 persons under detention for attempting to reconstitute dissolved leagues for clandestine meetings, and distributing texts aimed at destabilizing the institutions of the Republic. The persons concerned are Miss Minjomo Elizabeth, former militant of the UPC [Union of Cameroonian Peoples]; Mbanga Paul, pharmacist; (Noutoua Basile), mathmatician; (Oune Jean-Pierre), hydrolic scientist; Mouyeme Mogoue Albert, architect; Jacques Mouenze, administrator; Dessi Alexandre, biologist; Sindie Koule Ferdinand, lecture at the Advanced School of Mass Communications; (Nguema Tambe Alixis), computer engineer; Abandam Mpasma Pierre, mechanical engineer; Vikoume Mbongo economist, (Deze Samuel), former leader of the UPC; Owono Miboue, former leader of the UPC; and Konda Essi, former leader of [word indistinct] militants of the UPC.

CHAD

Paris: GUNT Factions Battle in Northern Region

LD261540 Paris Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] A battle has broken out in Fada in northern Chad approximately 850 km northeast of Ndjamena between supporters of Acheikh Ibn Oumar, the head of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), and the chairman [of the Transitional National Union Government Goukouni Oueddei. According to Chadian radio which is reporting the facts and which quotes trustworthy sources, the supporters of Acheikh Ibn Oumar have gained control of Fada locality which is the most important locality in the region after Faya Largeau where Libyan troops and opponents of the Ndjamena regime are based.

Breakaway Rebels Seize Fada

AU270803 Paris AFP in English
0755 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Paris, Aug 27 (AFP) — A breakaway faction of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), the

Libyan-backed Chadian rebel movement that controls northern Chad, has taken control of the strategic northeastern oasis of Fada after heavy fighting in which 30 people were killed, Chadian sources here said.

The sources said the fighting between GUNT and members of the Democratic Revolutionary Council — formerly the largest faction within GUNT — had taken place August 22 and left some 50 people wounded. They said Libyan troops present in Fada, 900 kilometers (550 miles) northeast of the capital, Njdamena, had refrained from getting involved in the factional dispute. [passage omitted]

The sources said Libyan authorities were attempting to mediate between Mr. Acheikh Oumar and Mr. Goukouni, who are both currently in Tripoli. Mr. Acheikh Oumar has repeatedly said that despite his break with Mr. Goukouni, he was not prepared to respond to calls from President Habre to rally to the Ndjamena government.

But the sources here said that following the fighting in Fada, a dozen of Mr. Acheikh Oumar's followers attempted to march across the desert to Chadian Government positions 120 kilometers (75 miles) to the south, but that all but five had died of thirst along the way.

The sources also reported major Libyan troop movements in northern Chad that they said were routine troop rotations. They said Libya was maintaining its heavy military presence in the north and had even completely taken over the region's largest dasis at Faya Largeau, where Chadians were reportedly only being allowed to enter with special passes.

Sudanese Delegation Arrives on Mediation Mission
NC262050 Paris AFP in English
2041 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, Aug 26 (AFP) — A high-level Sudanese delegation arrived in Ndjamena Tuesday [26 Aug] in an attempt to mediate in the crisis between Chad and Libya, which backs Chadian rebels controlling the north of the country, officials here said.

The Sudanese delegation was headed by 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, a member of the five-man collective presidency appointed in Khartoum last May. Mr. Taj al-Din said on his arrival that his delegation's task was to find a "compromise" between Chad and Libya.

Responding to Sudanese press reports that 1,000 Libyan troops were massed in western Sudan's Darfur Province, which borders Chad, Mr. Taj al-Din said: "At this moment, there are no Libyan troops in Chad."

The Sudanese delegation, which includes Darfur Governor Yusuf Bakhit, was due to meet with Chadian President Hissein Habre later Tuesday.[passage omitted]

CONGO

Gabon's Bongo Arrives for Talks on Chad
AB261656 Dakar PANA in French
1710 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 25 Aug (ACI/PANA) — El Hadj Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state arrived in Brazzaville today to discuss the Chadian conflict with OAU current chairman, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The Gabonese head of state, also chairman of the ad hoc committee for mediation between Libya and Chad, declared that during his talks with Colonel Sassou-Nguesso, a solution will be sought aimed at initiating moves which will put an end to the conflict.

"Today, we shall try to see if we should call on a meeting at other countries' level or wait for the summit of the non-aligned states," Mr Bongo said. The OAU current chairman will decide what move to make, he added.[passage omitted]

RWANDA

Foreign Minister Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting
EA261946 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Summary] Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Kigali this afternoon for Harare to participate in the preparatory meeting prior to the nonaligned summit.

BENIN

National Assembly Begins Extraordinary Session 25 Aug

AB261220 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The first extraordinary session of the second legislature of the supreme organ of state authority, the revolutionary National Assembly, officially opened its deliberations at the Aledjoa PLM Hotel in Cotonou this morning, under the chairmanship of its speaker, Romain Vilon Guezo. This session opens with an important participation of the people's commissioners according to the speaker, who, in his opening address, made a solemn appeal to the commissioners to examine with all seriousness the issues of capital importance such as the disturbing developments in the world, regional, and national economic situation. [passage omitted]

GHANA

USSR Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives

AB262006 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Another Soviet delegation, this time from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has arrived in the country for a week's working visit. The 2-member delegation is led by (V.P. Tereknov), chief of directorate of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He said the visit will enable the delegation to exchange opinions on international issues that concern Ghana and the Soviet Union, with special reference to international scene. (Mr Tereknov) said the Soviet Union recognizes the important role Ghana plays at the United Nations. This is why the Soviet delegation is in the country to exchange views with the government, prior to the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in New York. According to (Mr Tereknov), the socialist countries will sponsor a resolution at the session for the establishment of a security system that will ensure world peace. He said the resolution is in line with an earlier appeal made by the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev for the complete elimination of nuclear tests in the world. Meanwhile, the Soviet delegation which was in the country for talks on CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], has returned home.

NIGERIA

Ukiwe Queried on Response to IMF Austerity Demands

MB261804 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 26 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Nigerian Government finally submitted at the weekend to strong pressures from the International Monetary Fund, IMF, to do something about the value of the naira. The IMF wanted a straighforward devaluation as well other austerity measures. The government resisted and tinkered with other controls on currency deals. Now a decree has been signed enabling the introduction of a two-tier foreign exchange market which in effect means a free market in foreign exchange. In Lagos, Elizabeth Blunet talked to Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, who fills the role of prime minister, and asked him why it has taken the government so long to act on the naira:

[Begin recording] [Ukiwe] Well, a lot of work was needed. It's a new thing. We have not been doing this type of foreign exchange management before. Now, we needed to train people, to prepare the grounds thoroughly before putting it into practice.

[Blunt] When you are doing something like that do you also have to, as it were, save up for it so that the country does have a good supply of foreign exchange when the legislation comes in?
[Ukiwe] It does help to have enough foreign exchange to start, but more so it is a necessity intended to encourage export, local export whereby we generate the necessary foreign exchange.

[Blunt] Are you confident that you have got enough to start the system off?
[Ukiwe] I think we have.

[Blunt] Have you had help from outside with getting that supply of foreign exchange?
[Ukiwe] There are promises from the World Bank, and we do have also some foreign reserves that we intend to apply to this.

[Blunt] So, you think also on the first day there is going to be plenty for all comers?
[Ukiwe] There will be enough for everybody.

[Blunt] There have been some worries expressed in Nigeria that a total liberalization of the market might lead to floods of luxury imports with no check on what came into the country and also to the benefit going to reach people and to foreigners do you share those worries?
[Ukiwe] Well, that may be correct. That may be so, but then that is why we are here. We make certain that the areas that will only worsen the marketeer will not be allowed.

[Blunt] So, there will still be some regulation and control other than pure market forces.
[Ukiwe] Every nation has some regulation and some control.

[Blunt] The introduction of the second tier obviously affects Nigerians very much, but it is obviously a source of interest to people overseas, not least to Nigeria's creditors. Have you been having discussions with other nations about the introduction of the market and what sort of reponse have you had from them?
[Ukiwe] We have had discussions with the World Bank and with the fund, the IMF, and I should say that the response has been positive.

[Blunt] Would you expect it to lead to the reopening of lines of credit that have been blocked recently?
[Ukiwe] I expect that to happen, yes. [end recording]

Commentary Supports Continuation of Commonwealth
AB232207 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 23 Aug 86

[First of 2-part commentary by Atilade Atoyebi]

[Text] The political upheaval in South Africa has lately assumed a serious dimension. The black people who have been under the white minority subjugation for many years are now saying in unmistakable terms that enough is enough. They are fighting on three fronts.

First, they are purging themselves of traitors, informants, and other agents of the white minority racist regime. This aspect of the struggle, revolutionaries would say, is an integral part of a just struggle for a new political order. This is especially the case in the circumstance where black people in South Africa find themselves.

The second battle front is with the racists (?themselves). Daring young men and women are using all kinds of weapons available to them to challenge the apartheid police. In the name of quelling unrest in the black ghettos or shanty towns which the enemy call townships, the children have been challenging the police and army to a duel. These children have remained more resolute as the enemy pumps bullets into their midst. So Pieter Botha and his war machine are up against black nationalists who are now bent on fighting a long-run battle for freedom.

The third front, of course, is more of a diplomatic offensive than military confrontation. And this is between the black freedom movements and other peace- and freedom-loving people around the world, all on one side, and South Africa with her friends on the other. Principally, both the United States and Britain have been clearly identified as providing the last straw for the racists to hang onto.

This situation perceived by many countries is what is causing some uncomfortable ripples in the Commonwealth. Some members of the organization led by Zambia have been raising doubts about their future membership of the organization. The basic issue has been that Britain is the leader of the Commonwealth and so should have supported the majority view of the members that South Africa should face economic sanctions. The contention therefore is that why should other countries which share different views with Britain remain in the Commonwealth?

The matter has already attracted a great deal of attention in Nigeria in the past few months. Like the stand taken by President Kaunda, some Nigerians are saying that the country should pull out of the Commonwealth if Mrs Thatcher won't change her position on the question of sanctions against South Africa. Certain people have equally agreed with President Kaunda's alternative of asking Britain itself to leave the organization. The debate on the issue has made some people to even ask the question of what use is the Commonwealth to Nigeria. A few people even assert that the Commonwealth, as an organization, is a sad reminder of our colonial past. Hence, why don't we quit and forget that past?

Again our brothers said Nigeria has not received enough sympathy from Britain over her economic plight. She has been identified as one of our creditors putting pressure on us to adopt economic measures that will enable them collect the money we are owing them. This is regardless of the uncomfortable side effects of the policy. So such people are asking the same question of what use is the Commonwealth to Nigeria. Therefore, even [words indistinct], the Commonwealth is an organization that is not in a position to assist our brothers and sisters in South Africa in their just struggle for freedom and the role of the British Government is the bone of contention. Also, the southern African situation in relation to the attitude of Britain has brought about a negative evaluation of the usefulness of the Commonwealth as far as (?they) are concerned.

However, there is the other side of the issue, which is that Nigeria ought to retain her membership of the organization. That side of the issue is the theme of the second of this 2-part analysis.

Part Two
AB251315 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Second of 2-part commentary by Atilade Atoyebi]

[Text] In the first of this two-part analysis, the views of those who question Nigeria's continued membership of the Commonwealth were enunciated. The premise on which they rest their case is that if the British government would not encourage the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, why should we remain in the Commonwealth? The same section of public opinion has reviewed some of the areas of poor relations between Britain and Nigeria and has come up with the idea that the Commonwealth is of no significant value to the country.

But there are those who hold somewhat diametrically opposed views on the matter and they have many reasons for expressing such views. In the first place, it has been said that it is a kind of subterfuge to make Britain to be synonymous with the Commonwealth. Those who say this argue that the Commonwealth today is an organization of sovereign independent states. This fact has not been obliterated by London being the headquarters of the organization or by the queen being its ceremonial head. Every member is free to take stands conducive to its national interest on any issue. Therefore, the fact that Mrs Thatcher is trying to (?fend off) international pressure on South Africa is not a sufficient reason to disband the Commonwealth. You can't throw the baby away with the bathwater, goes the saying.

Secondly, some political scientists and commentators on current issues have said that Nigeria should remember how she used the Lusaka Commonwealth conference to twist the arms of the same Mrs Thatcher on the Zimbabwe independence question. Retired Major General Henry Adefope, who was Nigeria's representative at that meeting, stood his grounds against all odds and worked in close collaboration with other members on the same side as Nigeria until wise counsel prevailed. Of course, General Olusengun Obasanjo's government was at home also adopting economic measures which acted as catalyst.

The import of this argument is whether or not Nigeria could have played that decisive role outside the Commonwealth. After all, you don't take your country out of the United Nations because President Reagan is opposed to sanctions against South Africa.

The same argument is being advanced at the moment. It is being said that Nigeria's membership of the Commonwealth created the opportunity for the retired General Olusengun Obasanjo to visit the racist enclave and to come face to face with the reality of the South African situation. The feeling is that that visit has created more problems for apartheid South Africa. For many anti-apartheid groups, it has led to better understanding and appreciation of the problems in the territory. It has reinforced the pressure by other members of the Commonwealth on Britain herself.

Also those who are watching the internal politics of Britain are of the view that the real opposition to sanctions against South Africa is from some far-right members of the Conservative Party led by the prime minister herself. That is, there are members of the party who have disagreed privately with the stand of the Conservative government on South Africa.

And of course, members of the British opposition parties have been heckling the prime minister in Parliament on the issue. Although the opposition parties would want to do anything to replace the Conservatives, there is a feeling that they are more likely to take a much harder line against the racists.

So the real issue here is that Britain, presumably under another government — and changes are possible in British politics — should be given the benefit of doubt. [Sentence as heard]

Beyond the South African issue, those who have studied the inner workings of the Commonwealth say that there are numerous nongovernmental organizations within it cooperating in various fields of human endeavor. The view here is that the members have been better for it on the long run. In fact, those who have seen these nongovernmental organizations at work are worried that the political aspects of the Commonwealth activities are discussed more than the tangible value of the organization to its members.

Lastly, if the ayes have it, Nigeria should remain in the Commonwealth. Their opinion is that the issue of South Africa is indeed an emotional issue on which we should prepare to take any steps we deem fit. Nevertheless, the same emotion cannot necessarily be displayed when considering a country's membership in an international organization.

New Weekly Held Precursor of National Newspaper

AB240658 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Ibrahim Babangida has again asked media practitioners in the country to ensure a meaningful and objective journalism that will foster national unity. He said there was probably a notion about journalism in the country which had often been perceived to be dichotomized and polarized along certain sentiments and forces. These forces, the president noted, tended to divide rather unite. General Babangida made the call yesterday in a message to the launching of a new publication, *The Mail on Sunday*, in Lagos. He advised media establishments to educate and inform the people on the need for sacrifices related to the economic and political reconstruction of the nation.

Launching the publication, the minister of defense, Major General Domkat Bali, commended the publisher of the newspaper Dr Clarsen Majamu, for his courage and enjoined him to be fully prepared for the greater task ahead. [passage omitted]

The weekly publication is the forerunner of a national daily, *The Mail*, which will commence publication later on in the year.

ANGOLA

Savimbi Addresses UNITA Congress in Jamba

MB270630 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 27 Aug (KUP) — UNITA's Sixth Congress is being held in Jamba despite desperate attempts by combined Soviet, Cuban, and Angolan forces, operating from Cuito-Cuanavale, to attack Jamba, the headquarters of the UNITA movement.

Speaking to a crowd which included more than 2,000 foreign delegates as well as delegates from different parts of Angola, Dr Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA movement, stressed, among other points in the agenda, the election of a vice president and relations with neighboring countries.

The president said that, among other things, UNITA's penetration in urban areas and the unity of its members had contributed decisively toward the victories achieved by UNITA over the last 4 years.

U.S. Group Visits UNITA, Meets Savimbi

MB261943 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 26 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A group of black Americans has just been into southern Angola with Jonas Savimbi's UNITA rebels, who are fighting the MPLA government. They belong to an organization called Black Americans for a Free Angola. They are now in London, and Rick Wells asked the organization's chairman, the Rev Maurice Dawkins, what they have been doing in Angola:

[Begin recording] [Dawkins] Well, I have just returned from Jamba, the provisional capital of the liberated areas of Angola and President Jonas Savimbi. We attended the sixth congress opening as his guest, and I went because we had to establish a fact-finding mission to get the true facts to go back to America and tell the American people, especially black Americans, the story of Dr Savimbi, going back 28 years of fighting the Portuguese and then coming and finding the white Portuguese were being substituted for by white Russians bringing in black Cubans to fight black Angolans and that he felt that the blacks in Angola ought to settle their own destiny, get the foreign troops out, the Cubans and the Soviets, and let those who are running a very [word indistinct] in Angola settle their own problems.

[Wells] Can I just ask you what you actually did and saw when you were in Jamba?

[Dawkins] Yes. We had a full-scale briefing as though we were generals of another army or presidents of another nation. We had a military briefing from the field on the fight at Cuito Cuanavale that had just been going on a few days ago, the objectives of keeping them from going down to Mavinga which is closer to the areas that are controlled by UNITA and that they can keep the fighting from being launched as a major offensive by blowing up the bridges or the tanks or the munitions locations so that when the rains come in October it won't be possible to launch a major offensive.

[Wells] The Angolans, the MPLA, says that in UNITA's preemptive strike on Cuito Cuanavale it was the South Africans that actually bombed the area there.

[Dawkins] That's a big lie. That's a Goebbels-Hitler technique. We got absolute evidence that the MPLA has denied that it was true — they couldn't produce the prisoners. Okay, you got them, show us to them. Where are they? What did you do with them? You know, and also because it was clear from the MPLA soldiers that have been captured by UNITA. We heard it that they knew that there were UNITA troops that beat them and they knew they had been beaten.

[Wells] But UNITA make no bones about the support they do get from South Africa.

[Dawkins] Well, it seems to me that if your house is on fire you don't argue about who brings the water to put the fire out. He cannot be expected to fight on two fronts. He has got a war going on and if he doesn't win the war in Angola it won't make any difference what the South Africans do and until you get the Cuban troops and the Russian troops, Russian advisers, out of Angola there can be no stabilization in that area. [end recording]

UNITA Says 40 Government Soldiers Dead in Attacks

MB261243 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The UNITA resistance movement in Angola says it has killed more than 40 government soldiers and an unspecified number of Cubans in renewed fighting in the southeastern province of Cuando Cubango. In a statment issued in Lissbon, UNITA said it had destroyed 3 tanks, 4 armored cars, and 11 army vehicles. UNITA losses amounted to 9 dead and 27 wounded. One of the clashes which UNITA said was witnessed by foreign newsmen took place 10km southeast of the city [words indistinct] government base of Cuito Cuanavale. UNITA has said its [word indistinct] has attacked the base several times over the past few weeks to head off a Soviet-backed offensive.

NAMIBIA

OAU Marks 'Namibia Day', Assails RSA 'Brutality'

HK270144 Hong Kong AFP in English 0136 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, Aug 27 (AFP) — The world community must "salute and hail" the sacrifices paid by the Namibian people for more than two decades in fighting South African "brutality and aggression," the Organization of African Unity (OAU) said here Tuesday.

Their sacrifices were the more laudable given the meagre military and financial resources at their disposal to keep at bay the

powerful and sophisticated machinery of the Pretoria regime, the OAU said in a message to mark Namibia Day.

The day marks the launching by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) 20 years ago of an armed struggle to free the former German colony from South African rule.

Pretoria has continued to govern the territory in defiance of the United Nations because, said the OAU, of the "overt and covert support it receives from some Western powers".

"South Africa, in its continued challenge of international norms, is violating human rights in Namibia and using the territory as a springboard for its naked aggression against neighbouring independent African states", the Panafrican body said.

Furthermore, it was insisting "with the collaboration of the U.S. Administration" on the "infamous policy of linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola", the OAU added.

The answer lay in stepped up political, diplomatic, military and material support to SWAPO and the Namibian people to help them rid themselves of the "vicious Pretoria regime," the OAU concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA

'Scores' Injured in Soweto Rent Boycott Clashes

HK270118 Hong Kong AFP in English 0115 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27 (AFP) — Scores of people were injured Tuesday night in serious clashes in the sprawling black township of Soweto near here, a hospital source said.

A senior nurse in the casualty department of Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital told *Agence France-Presse* by telephone that 84 casualties from the fighting had been received over the past few hours, suffering from a variety of injuries including gunshot wounds.

According to residents, the clashes were centred on the white city sector of the township, where police reportedly broke up a meeting of residents involved in a long-running rent boycott.

Other reports spoke of people being evicted from their homes.

No immediate confirmation on civilian casualties was available from the South African Government's Bureau for Information. A statement from the bureau, the only official channel for news during the 11-week-old state of emergency, said four policemen had been injured when a hand-grenade was thrown in Soweto from a rioting crowd of about 250.

A Bureau for Information spokesman, Carel du Toit, told AFP three black policemen and a white one were injured in the grenade attack, but that a statement on civilian casualties would not be made until morning.

"A barricade was set up at a liquor store. A crowd of about 250 threw stones at security forces and then a hand-grenade was thrown. Police opened fire on the crowd, and that's about all I know at present," Mr du Toit said.

He said the four policemen had been admitted to hospital, but he could give no word on their condition.

Soweto residents contacted by telephone said shots could still be heard in the township at 0100 a.m. local time and that youths were going from house to house waking residents up and asking them to join them in the street

Further on Incident

HK270248 Hong Kong AFP in English 0245 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Aug 27 (AFP) — South African security forces opened fire on crowds in Soweto Township near here Tuesday night and at least 80 people were reported injured by early Wednesday in the most serious outbreak of violence in the black satellite city since a national state of emergency was imposed 11 weeks ago.

The clashes that erupted late Tuesday continued into the early hours of the next morning with the sound of tear-gas grenades and shotguns being heard, residents said.

The authorities confirmed crowds had been fired on after an alleged grenade attack on security forces in which three black policemen and a white one were injured.

Over 80 black people have been hospitalised with injuries, many with gunshot wounds, at Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital, said a senior spokesman who did not wish to be identified.

The spokesman, who said security forces were in and around the hospital, confirmed what a senior nurse in Baragwanath's casualty department told *Agence France-Presse* by telephone earlier, that over 80 casualties from the clashes had been received in the previous few hours.

Other injured people were believed to have shunned medical treatment for fear of arrest.

There were no immediate details on the condition of the injured. The hospital said that it was hard-pressed dealing with the influx and could not at this time say whether anyone had died.

According to residents, the clashes were centred on the white city sector of the township where police reportedly broke up a meeting of residents involved in a long-running rent boycott.

Other reports spoke of people being evicted from their homes for non-payment of rent. [passage omitted]

On Monday, Soweto was the scene of a clash between security forces and striking school pupils and students in which one protester was killed and eight others injured.

The authorities also reported Tuesday the discovery of the burnt body of a black man in Zwide Township in the eastern Cape, bringing to 254 the number of people officially known to have been killed in political violence since the emergency was imposed.

More than 2,200 have died overall in the past two years of black rebellion against the government's policy of racial segregation and in factional fighting between blacks over how they should go about securing political rights and the end of white-minority rule.

'At Least' 11 Reported Killed

HK270302 Hong Kong AFP in English 0259 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27 (AFP) — At least 11 people have been killed and over 100 injured in clashes here Tuesday night between South African security forces and black protesters in the black satellite city of Soweto, a hospital spokesman said Wednesday.

A senior nurse in the hospital's casualty department contacted by telephone by *Agence France-Presse* confirmed that figure. But she said patients told her there were many more dead and injured.

People could be heard screaming in pain in the background.

Residents said the clashes were still continuing. They are the most serious in the country since a state of emergency was imposed 11 weeks ago.

A spokesman for Baragwanath Hospital told AFP that seven people had died during treatment and four others were taken straight to the mortuary on arrival.

"We've treated over 100 and they're still pouring in," the spokesman said.

Information Bureau Gives Details

MB270545 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0544 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — Eleven people died when unrest flared in Soweto last night and 62 were injured, the Bureau for Information announced in Pretoria today.

The bureau said police took action in two incidents.

In the first at 10pm, police retaliated when a crowd of 300 set up barricades and threw a hand grenade at police which injured four policemen. Seven people were killed and 61 injured.

In the second incident at 1.30am, police shot at a group of 80 who had set up barricades, killing four and wounding one.

The bureau said in one of the two barricade incidents, 300 blacks "threw a hand grenade" in which four policemen were injured. Police "retaliated killing seven men and wounding 61."

At the other barricade, at about 1.30am, "about 80 blacks were trying to rob a truck.

"Police took action killing four men and injuring one," the bureau said.

The violent street battles took place at White City, Jabavu — one of the poorest sections of Soweto — after municipal officials, "blackjacks," started evicting some residents who had been boycotting rents for three months.

"Its not that we don't want to pay rent, but we've been told not to," one resident of Section 2, White City said. "I have not paid rent since June," she said.

Residents reported that youths went from house to house calling on residents to join them.

Baragwanath Hospital sources said five of the 11 killed were dead on arrival, while two died in the surgery resuscitation room. Over 80 were treated for various kinds of wounds — mainly gunshot injuries, the sources said.

"The casualty area is very busy, even this morning," one told SAPA.

"Most (patients) are in their late teens and young twenties, and its been like this all night."

At Least 15 Said 'Shot'

MB270528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2344 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 26, SAPA — At least fifteen people from White City in Soweto — including three policemen who had been "shot" — have been treated at Baragwanath Hospital tonight and at least five gunshot victims were given emergency treatment, hospital sources said.

The sources said the injured had been coming in since about 8pm tonight.

Meanwhile a resident of White City, Jabavu, told SAPA gunfire could still be heard at 1am and youths were going from house to house waking residents to join them on the street, saying those who were asleep had obviously paid rent.

The resident said violence had started after 7.30 tonight when police broke up a rent boycott meeting held at a local hall. He said the violence was centred near the White City clinic.

The Bureau for Information in Pretoria said four policemen were injured and hospitalised tonight when a crowd of about 250 hurled a hand grenade at them in White City.

Four Policemen Hurt

MB270531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0034 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 26, [as received] SAPA — Four policemen were hurt tonight when a crowd hurled a handgrenade at them in White City, Jabavu, Soweto.

"At the Tshabalala bottle store in White City, a barricade was put out," a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said.

"Police came to look into the matter."

Approximately 250 people attacked the police unit, the spokesman said.

"A handgrenade was hurled at the police. Four police were injured, one white and three black. The police returned fire. The four policemen are in hospital."

Clashes Said To Continue

MB270829 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — Shooting continued in Soweto this morning as police on foot and in vehicles patrolled the tense township, eyewitnesses siad.

At least 11 people have been shot dead by police in continuing street fighting in Soweto. Another 62 were wounded in the fighting which also left four policemen injured.

Violence erupted last night as police and mobs clashed at makeshift barricades erected in streets.

The fighting started near White City Jabavu about 10pm, eyewitnesses said.

Residents said hundreds of youths in White City, Jabavu, barricaded streets to stop town council police from getting into the area and evicting families owing rent.

The youths used horse carts, scrap vehicles, dustbins that had been set on fire, rocks, tree stumps and various other objects to barricade the area.

Angry and chanting youths stoned cars which went past the barricades.

Residents and the Bureau for Information today had differing stories on how the violence started.

Residents said violence broke out after residents had pleaded with "Soweto Council Police" not to evict residents, while the bureau's account of the violence is:

The first incident happened at 10pm last night, when about 300 people erected a barricade between the Swazi Royal Hotel and Tshabalala bottle store in Jabavu. A handgrenade was thrown by someone in the crowd and the police retaliated, killing seven people and wounding 61.

Four policemen, including a warrant-officer, sustained shrapnel wounds.

The second incident occurred at around 1.30 am when police "took action" against a group of about 80 blacks they believed were trying to rob a truck.

Four men were killed and one person was injured.

There was also no information about the condition of those who had been injured.

Bureau Says Soweto 'Not Abnormal'

MB270931 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 0921 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 27, SAPA — The Bureau for Information, asked to comment on reports of continued violence in Soweto today, said "the situation there is not abnormal."

No further comment was available.

City Official Hacked to Death

MB270949 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — A Soweto city councillor, Mr Sydenham Mkhwanazi, was hacked to death by a mob in Soweto today while another was shot in the leg by his own guards, reporters from the *Sowetan* newspaper told SAPA today.

Another city councillor Mr Sigfried Manthata, escaped with his life when his house in Naledi was burnt down by an angry mob, the reporters said.

The death toll in the violence which erupted last night is officially 12, but unofficially is reported to be more than 20.

Mr Silas Tshabalala was shot in the leg by his guards when he apparently panicked and fired a shot in Emdeni today.

A team from the *Sowetan* newspaper was ordered out of Soweto's troubled area of White City Jabavu at about 10am today.

The newspaper's news editor, Mr Thami Mswai, said a photographer and a driver from the newspaper were told they had to leave the area by security forces this morning.

He added that more bodies were being found in White City where the Bureau for Information reported 11 deaths and 62 injuries overnight.

Reports that violence in the township is continuing have been received but the bureau has said the 'situation there is not abnormal.

None of the incidents concerning the councilloars could be confirmed by the bureau. A spokesman said she had heard about the hacking to death of a councillor but could not confirm it.

Information Bureau 27 Aug Report

MB271005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1002 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"At 2215 last night, members of the South African Police in three landrovers went to investigate a road block consisting of burning tyres in White City, Soweto.

"When the police arrived at the scene, they were confronted by a large group of blacks. A hand grenade was thrown at the police, exploding between two of the landrovers and injuring one white and three black members of the police.

"The police then fired at the group. Seven black men died on the scene and one black man later died in hospital.

"Preliminary investigations also indicate that 64 people were injured.

"The four injured members of the South African Police were treated in hospital. Three were discharged after treatment and one was admitted to hospital. He is in a satisfactory condition.

"At 0130 this morning, the police went to investigate a road block in Mpheta Avenue, Soweto. A group of blacks were attempting to rob a private vehicle on the scene. The police fired at the group and four black men died. According to information available at this stage, one person was injured.

"In Fingo, Grahamstown a group of blacks burnt Nyanisihe Michael Mcopele (22) to death at about 0950 yesterday morning after he had allegedly refused to give the group money.

"Police investigations into both the incidents in Soweto are continuing. The names of the people who died or were injured, as well as any further information, will be made known in further press statements as soon as available."

Evictions Said Not Cause of Unrest

MB270728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0725 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — Evictions of residents who hve refused to pay rent had nothing to do with last night's unrest in Soweto the township's town clerk, Mr Nico Malan, said today.

Mr Malan told SAPA this morning there had been no evictions of residents in the areas where unrest flared last night.

Eleven people died and at least 62 were injured in the violence.

He said only four people were evicted by municipal police yesterday from Jabulani. There was no unrest in that area last night, he said.

"The council has not evicted anybody from the areas of Jabavu, White City, Emdeni, Zola or Naledi where the unrest occurred," Mr Malan said.

He added: "we believe that the present unrest in Soweto cannot be linked to the evictions as none have taken place in the areas where there is unrest at present."

Mr Malan denied that any evictions took place in Soweto last night and reiterated that there were only four evictions in the whole of the sprawling township yesterday.

He said that only three other families had been evicted since the council's deadline for payment of rent at the end of last month.

"Two families were evicted in Jawelo on Friday and one on Monday in the same area," Mr Malan siad.

He added that there had been no trouble in Jawelo.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Inforamtion in Pretoria said this morning that so far 62 people had been injured in two incidents of unrest in Soweto last night, but this figure was sure to rise as the staff at Baragwanath Hospital "were stil busy treating and counting the injured."

Zambian, Zimbabwean Trucks Delayed at RSA Borders

MB261156 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 26, SAPA — Long queues of Zambian and Zimbabwean commercial truck drivers have started building up at Beitbridge and delays of at least 30 hours have been experienced at Messina before drivers are allowed to proceed, according to Zimbabwe's news agency, ZIANA.

The drivers told a ZIANA conrrespondent who visited Messina today that they had been informed by South African customs officials that they were being searched for arms sent by guerrilla organisations into South Africa and this was causing the delays.

The customs officials there refused to comment on the drivers' allegations, ZIANA said.

The drivers also expressed concern over the treatment they were receiving at Messina, charging that they had been harassed in addition to the "irritating delays" they were experiencing. One Zambian truck driver said he had waited for 30 hours before being allowed through.

South Africa introduced measures to check all Zimbabwean and Zambian goods transitting its territory because of the two countries pro-sanctions stance. This resulted in queues of trucks destined for Durban, Port Elizabeth and other ports as they had to be "physically searched" by customs.

Zambia and Zimbabwe, both members of the Frontline States, are seeking ways of diverting their imports and exports to reduce their reliance on South Africa.

'Survey' of Zambia, Zimbabwe Goods To End 27 Aug

MB261628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 26, SAPA — A statistical survey to determine what goods Zimbabwe and Zambia export through South Africa will end tomorrow, the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria today.

"The information gathered since the 4th of August is considered to be sufficient for the present," it said in a news release.

The reason for the survey was "confidential," officials in Pretoria said, but it is public knowledge that the South African Government needs the information if it is to lodge counter-measures against these countries for their pro-sanctions stand against South Africa.

Long queues of trucks were reported to be building up to the Beit Bridge border post today, their drivers waiting for clearance by South African customs officials.

Delays of "at least 30 hours" were being experienced, Zambian and Zimbabwean truck drivers told a ZIANA correspondent.

They said that they had been informed by South African customs officials that they were being searched for arms sent by guerrilla organisations into South Africa. This was causing the delays.

Customs officials however refused to comment, according to ZIANA.

The drivers also expressed concern over the treatment they were receiving, charging that they had been harassed in addition to the "irritating delays."

A Pretoria government spokesman reacted by saying that these drivers should lodge complaints with the customs authorities.

Monitoring Could Resume

MB270946 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs says that, although the monitoring of export traffic from Zambia and Zimbabwe via the South African transport network will stop today, action could be taken again if additional information was needed. The department announced earlier that the statistical survey would end today because sufficient information had been obtained at this stage.

During the intensified monitoring action, which began on 4 August, lorries carrying goods were sent to Messsina and trains to Pretoria, to determine the quantity and nature of goods being transported through border posts.

Commentary Notes 'Hyprocisy' of Nonaligned Movement

MB270524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Foreign ministers of some 170 countries meet in Harare this morning to prepare an agenda for a summit conference of that misleadingly titled international pressure group, the Non-aligned Movement. Among the topics of perennial interest to the body — of which bashing the West is the most favoured — South Africa will head the list this year. Specifically, there will be a rousing display of support for sanctions against South Africa, to be implemented by Western governments.

In Harare, itself, however, the distinguished quests will find, should they wish to go shopping, that a remarkably high proportion of the luxury goods on sale is from South Africa. When it comes to paying, African delegates will find that the banks don't accept their money, and insist on the currency of one of the major Western countries — or the South African rand. The villas that have been specially built for them were designed by South African architects. And when the heads of state make their entry into the city in impressive motor cavalcades, they might spare a thought for the South African petrol that makes it all possible.

Not that this will cause any surprise. Most of them — all who find it convenient to do business with South Africa — are in the same boat. Thus the oddity of the sanctions call by SADCC countries last week (demanding that the West should implement sanctions while refraining from any such commitment themselves) raised hardly any comment. It had been expected.

Self-serving hypocrisy is a hallmark of the pressure group, which is what the Non-aligned Movement is. Unable or unwilling itself to make the sacrifices to achieve its declared goals, it discovered long ago that more was to be gained by soliciting Western aid through abusive demands. So consistent has the pattern been that respected commentators have come to the conclusion that the movement is in effect a pressure group acting on behalf of the Soviet bloc. Before the last summit in New Delhi three years ago Dr Henry Kissinger said outright that its secretariat had more or less fallen into the hands of Marxist regimes. They were using the movement, he said, to exact by political pressure the economic development assistance their system wasted and their politics made meaningless. Moreover, while they were monotonously critical of the United States, the Soviet Union was never criticised. It is absurd for a group to call itself non-aligned, Dr Kissinger said, while professing such one-sided views.

This year it is South Africa's turn to be the main target of the self-righteous indignation with which the movement masks its disreputable motives. But the mask has become too transparent. These days it convinces only those who have their own reasons for welcoming any anti-South African initiative.

Pik Botha Reaffirms Opposition to Sanctions
MB261554 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Aug 26, SAPA — The South African Government had held discussions "from time to time" with Zimbabwe on the effect sanctions against the Republic would have on neighbouring states, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. His reply was to questions from the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, who asked whether there had been direct communications on sanctions between South Africa and Zimbabawe and Zambia since the Commonwealth mini-summit earlier this month.

Mr Eglin also asked if there had been discussions on restrictions on the transport of goods to and from these countries through the Republic.

The reply, read on Mr Botha's behalf by the minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said that the Zimbabwean discussions had taken place through the South African trade representative in Harare. South Africa had no such representation in Lusaka.

"The South African Government does not believe in trade sanctions and boycotts and does not impose such actions against other countries as we are against the intereference in the internal affairs of other countries and we believe that ideological differences should not stand in the way of trade," Mr Botha said.

It had been decided in line with international practice to take certain steps. These were to protect certain of the South African private sector and to obtain a correct statistical picture of transport and trade patterns. They were also to ensure that transit traffic reached its destination. "These steps are handled by the relevant departments and not by the Department of Foreign Affairs."

School Attendance in Soweto Continues Erratic
MB262001 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1947 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 26, SAPA — Most schools in Soweto have had a good attendance in the past two weeks — but only on the first two days of the week, a spokesman for the Transvaal Students Congress [TRANSCO] said tonight.

Students from Soweto's secondary schools had decided to go back to class every Monday and Tuesday, he said. On those days, students at each school then decide on a range of activities for the rest of the week. The main aim of the students is to hold "people's education" classes in the latter part of the week — an education programme drawn up by students, parents and various anti-apartheid organisations as an alternative to the syllabuses of the DET [Department of Education and Training].

"Students are keen to find out what is going to happen during the week so attendance on Monday and Tuesday is very high at most schools in Soweto," the spokesman said. "However, the situation on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday depends on the circumstances at each school."

"A range of factors, including the extent of security force presence at each school and the attitude of the school's authorities, influenced what the students decided to do each week," he said. "Circumstances in many schools do not allow students to hold people's education classes and the attendance goes down at the end of the week."

A spokesman for the Department of Education was not available tonight to comment on the accuracy of the attendance patterns outlined by TRASCO.

Asked what TRASCO's policy on the schools boycott was, the spokesman said: "TRASCO held a consultative meeting with students on the weekend to discuss the demands made by TRASCO before June 16. We did not specifically discuss the class boycotts. A call for a return to classes has been made by the NECC (National Education Crisis Committee) and other organisations. However, due to specific conditions in some areas boycotts have broken out."

He said TRASCO endorsed the position of the NECC on the boycotts but added: "Our parents have made frequent approaches to the DET to discuss the situation at our schools. It is clear the DET is not prepared to meet our demands."

TRASCO is an umbrella body for student organisations in Transvaal townships and is affiliated to the United Democratic Front. The Azanian Students Movement also has members in the Transvaal and is affiliated to the black consciousness oriented National Forum.

Asked to outline the attendance rate at schools in other parts of the Transvaal, the TRASCO spokesman indicated that the pattern was erratic. In Alexandra township near Johannesburg and Tembisa on the east Rand most schools were almost empty, he said. In the northern Transvaal most schools were still closed. In Kagiso on the west Rand, however, students were attending classes. In the Vaal townships students were going to school in Evaton and Boipatong. But classes were still unattended in Sebokeng and Sharpeville, he said.

Buthelezi Says Black Civil War Beginning
MB260928 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0756 GMT 26 Aug 86

[SAPA Pr Wire Service; issued by: Chief Minister's Office Ulundi]

[Text] The weekend slaying of Mrs Evelyn Sabelo showed that the black civil war he had warned about had now materialised, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today.

It was un-African to make women and children targets in a war, he said, and this was an indication of the lengths those who wanted to make South Africa ungovernable were prepared to go.

Mrs Sabelo, wife of KwaZulu legistative assembly member Mr Winnington Sabelo, died and their three children were seriously injured in a hand grenade and AK-47 rifle attack on their Umlazi home at the weekend.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said in a statement: "I am naturally shocked, like everyone, by this cold-blooded murder of a woman and attempts on the lives of her children.

"This indicates the lengths to which those who wish to make the country ungovernable wish to go in brutality and hideousness.

"It is un-African for women and children to be targets in a war and I am concerned about the extent to which this kind of crime will brutalise those who are at the receiving end of this dastardly violence. The black civil war I warned about has now materialised.

"I cannot see what can break the spiral of this violence in the light of the reluctance of those who have opted for violence to talk to us. I fear it seems that the only language we can expect in the circumstances is that of the gun, grenades and bombs.

"It is clear that the stakes are loaded against those of us who are committed to non-violence . But this in itself will not stop the upward spiralling of black-on-black violence."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on Black Education

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 25 August says that the situation in black education is going from "bad to worse." "The very ambitious plans to 'professionalise' black education have failed" because of the non-involvement of black parents in the education of their children. The editorial says that when parents did try to get involved they landed in prison. The editorial also points to the issue of identity cards for pupils as a disaster. "Instead of creating a situation where schoolchildren would become less restive and do what is expected of them," the government has provided the children with "a whole range of new excuses to buck the system."

SOWETAN on Information's 'Peace Song'

A second editorial on the same page says that "the Bureau for Information's ambitious public relations job involving a peace song and video, is bizarre." The editorial says that the idea of a peace song being in "all sorts of crazy ethnic renditions" is "typical apartheid thinking." "If anything, the obsession with tribalism is going to be the death kiss to an idea that has aborted before it saw the light of day."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 25 August comments on the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare and says that with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as chairman, "we're going to have the evils of apartheid emphasised, the 'horrors' perpetrated by the 'racist' regime in Pretoria condemned, the 'destabilisation' of our neighbours highlighted, and threats of sanctions multiplied." However, Mugabe has "done nothing to put his sanctions threats into effect," since "he is no doubt hoping that by the time he has to introduce them, he will have commitments from foreign countries that they will bail him out with financial and other assistance if South Africa retaliates, as it surely will. For the present he applies sanctions with his mouth, since he can talk big without any repercussions."

STAR on Black Education

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 25 August comments on the lack of attendance at black schools in areas such as Soweto, the east Rand and the eastern Cape. The editorial says: "Political protest may be regionalised, but it is important for the education authorities to get schooling back on the road by avoiding new areas of grievance while eliminating the grounds of earlier complaints. Pupils, for their part, need to remember that it does not serve any purpose if they cut off their nose to spite their race." [as published] "If the authorities can be persuaded to address all reasonable grievances immediately, avoid confrontation, and promote a constructive approach through all the political heat, black education may yet get back on course. Many months of upheaval have sorely injured pupils wishing to equip themselves for a career. Black activists must also consider carefully how much longer they can make their youth bear the major burden of a campaign that should be geared to ameliorating their people's disadvantages, not exploiting them without offering positive solutions."

RSA Importance to Soviets Discussed

The same page features a resume of a lecture by Professor Jack Spence, Bradlow Fellow at the South African Institute of International Affairs, who says: "Among many conservatives in the West and certainly in the eyes of the South African Government, the Republic is a prime target of Soviet foreign policy." However, Spence says that Soviet policy is "hedged about with constraints." First, "there is the constraint of uncertainty about Western intentions with regard to South Africa should Soviet policy — either accidentally or by design — lead to revolutionary upheaval in the Republic." Second, "relations with Europe, the United States, China and the Middle East are more important than any interest in South Africa." Third, "the notion that the Soviets have a profound interest in employing their naval capability to harass Western shipping round the Cape route is fanciful." Spence says that "the present crisis in South Africa suits the Soviet Union very well," since "it reaps considerable propaganda advantages from the embarrassing spectacle of a West internally divided on how best to cope with the Republic." Spence believes that the best way the West can protect its economic and political interests in the region is to move South Africa away from apartheid since the Soviet Union's position in the region can "only get stronger the longer fundamental political change is delayed."

BUSINESS DAY on Tutu

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 25 August says: "The foreign Press, smelling fresh carrion, is gathering around Bishop Desmond Tutu as he taunts a blundering government, calling for sanctions, pronouncing his hatred of capitalism, and making of his investiture as Archbishop an international showbiz event. Government, to nobody's surprise,

is taking the bait. Even Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis, who is often sensible, has been heightening the stakes by talking of 'treason.' " The editorial says that "to be tried for treason and (if past trials are any guide) to be acquitted would create an international circus." The editorial also says that Tutu should be "permitted to answer to his people" for the consequences of calling for sanctions. It points out that "already the sanctions campaign has swelled the ranks of the unemployed, made SA a poorer country, narrowed political options, halted the reform movement in its tracks, and set government members to talking of the need for further controls on information and on people." Despite this, the editorial says: "the cardinal point should not be lost: Bishop Tutu, as a man and a leader of a great church, has a perfect right to speak his mind."

BUSINESS DAY on Information's 'Song for Peace'

A second editorial on the same page comments on the Bureau for Information's " 'song for peace' " and says: "If government wants its 'Project Optimism' to become meaningful, it should stick to what governments are supposed to do — and that is deal with legislation. In keeping with the fine idea that less government is better government, a good start would be to dump the remaining apartheid laws which divide the country that Pretoria is now foolishly trying to unite in song."

CAPE TIMES on Prisoners of Conscience

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 22 August says that Amnesty International writes to the authorities holding "prisoners of conscience" and calls for the release and humane treatment of each prisoner. The editorial says: "If thousands of letters pour into ministerial post boxes in Pretoria each month, it is not a case of the world picking on South Africa. It only shows the sort of company we keep." Among other countries cited are: Congo, Ethiopia, China, Cuba, and Libya.

Namibians Want Elections

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 10 of Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 22 August: "Instead of trying to give the whites in particular, and the country as a whole, the impression that SWAPO's support is minimal inside Namibia, Mr Mudge [DTA chairman] and other propagandists of the interim government should make people aware of the true situation." Lister also points out that "they were appointed and not elected." She says that the reality in Namibia is that the majority of the people want elections in terms of Security Council Resolution 435, and not concern over whether 4,000 or 1,500 people attended a SWAPO rally. Lister says that Mudge and all the other pro-interim government forces should "get their priorities right."

Interim Government Anniversary Celebration Condemned

"The majority of schools in Namibia will probably not 'celebrate' the first anniversary of the interim government by making August 29 a public holiday," says a page 12 editorial. "There is, after all, nothing to 'celebrate' in any case, since the record of the interim government in the past year contains no landmarks to the overall benefit of the Namibian people." "Commemoration of the anniversary of a government which has no mandate, is out of place in our society, and even more so when schoolchildren are forced to 'celebrate' such an event."

Election a 'Farce'

"The municipal by-election in Ward 12 (Windhoek West) for the election of a member of the Town Council, proved to be a farce with only 78 votes cast in favour of both candidates," says an editorial in *The Namibian* on page 12. "In a country where the interim government is supposedly against any form of discrimination on grounds of colour, the holding of this 'whites-only' by-election would prove that very little has changed in Namibia."

TRANSVALER on Black Housing

A page 12 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 22 August comments on the R750 million government grant for low cost housing for blacks which is going to "create work for thousands of unemployed." Even though the amount of R750 million "may be a drop in the ocean," a start has been made which can "contribute to suppressing frustration and creating greater stability and peace" in the communities.

Government Aids Detainee Dependents

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 22 August comments in a page 8 editorial on the government relief fund for the dependents of detainees and says the government has "established an important principle," which is that "innocent dependents should not suffer because the breadwinners, due to their political revolutionary actions, are detained." The editorial also says that the state, "when it does detain people, accepts a measure of responsiblity for their dependents." The paper believes that there are "few if indeed any other 'suppressive governments' which display such humanity."

RAPPORT on Black Housing

A page 32 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans says that many whites agree that more land is needed to build sufficient houses for black people. However, "when the land is found in their neighborhood, then there is great consternation." The editorial says that "for the majority who can only afford modest housing, provisions will have to be made. It will happen that the housing will have to be within reasonable distance of their working-world, and whites in those areas will have to come to terms with that."

RAPPORT on Tutu

A second editorial on the same page says on the eve of Bishop Desmond Tutu's enthronement as archbishop of Cape Town, he shows no sign of "playing a more reconciliatory role in South Africa." The editorial says that it appears that Tutu wants to use his greater influence and esteem to "create a more polarized community." "It is a pity that the archbishop who more than ever should extend the hand of reconciliation," is "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

NP Can 'Avoid Bloodbath'

On page 10 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 23 August Columinist Dawie writes in the "From My Political Pen" column: "The manner in which the far-left and far-right groups attack the National Party from opposite corners and blame it for South Africa's problems, is one of the most striking aspects of politics." The columnist says that "it is too simplistic for words that the government and apartheid should be blamed for the sanctions campaign against South Africa. The far-right groups claim that the onslaught began when the government started

reform..." The extremism and negativeness of these two groups "can only help to worsen the polarization of South Africa." "No attention is paid to President Botha's appeal that South Africans should find communal ground and should hold one another's hands in these difficult times." The columnist believes that the National Party's (NP) task of reform and building a nation is all the more important. "Only the National Party can avoid a bloodbath."

Namibians Excluded From Talks

A page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 22 August comments on Rev Jesse Jackson saying in Maputo that America and leaders of the Frontline States should engage in talks to end apartheid and to bring about the independence of SWA/Namibia. The editorial says that the Namibians are tired of "Africa-Diplomats who race here and there and around this country without involving the people concerned in the process."

STAR on Elections

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 26 August says it should be the "concern of all, including those still denied a vote," that an election be held soon. The editorial says that "it is unrealistic to think an election would produce a different ruling party" since "the real government comes from the whites-only House of Assembly." It also does not look likely that the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) or the Conservative Party will "wrest power from the party which has held it for 38 years." The paper believes an election would show that limited democracy is still operative. "It would remind politicians that they are still answerable to their voters. It would show the limits of the right-wing threat to the Government. It might even help to end the emergency. Most important of all, it would put this Government on a public platform where it would have to answer some questions, and in spite of the predictable election ploy of making sanctions the whipping boy, it would put the question of fundamental reform back into the public spotlight, where this Government would be asked to spell out where it intends to take us all."

Reform, Not Majority Rule Wanted

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 26 August states that Federal Council Chairman, Ken Andrew says "research has shown that hundreds of thousands of White voters support the basic attitudes of the PFP but have not joined the party," due to a "communication gap." The editorial says "the majority of Whites want reform, not Black majority rule, which is where the PFP's policy would take South Africa." It believes that the right-wing parties are gaining ground at the National Party's expense since "they represent the traditional values of conservative Afrikaners." "What will happen is that the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], coming together before the next election, will gain sufficient seats to make them the Official Opposition, a position now held by the PFP." However, the paper says that the PFP faces two big handicaps. "The first is inability, because of its policy, to achieve a larger base in White politics. The second is that it is soft on terrorism and the emergency and insists on the unbanning of the ANC even though the ANC is still engaged in terrorism." The editorial says that "whites want a policy of reform that will safeguard their future and that of their children, while meeting the aspirations of other races. They don't want to abdicate in favour of the Black majority — and certainly not in favour of the ANC."

SOWETAN on Non-Aligned Movement Summit

"There is no doubt that the meeting of so many black leaders and countries at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit conference in Zimbabwe this week will hardly shake South Africa into changing political direction," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 26 August. *Sowetan* predicts that the stance of the Botha government will "become even more granite." While South Africa may consider the leaders at the summit "no match for her awesome military and economic strength, she cannot disregard the united conscience of such a bloc against her. We are not for a minute suggesting that outrage and moral arguments will convince South Africa to change her politics. On the contrary, the siege mentality that has become part of South Africa's defence against moral outrage may stiffen her back even further."

'Focus' on Namibia

On the same page the "Focus" column says that on August 26, 1986 "for the first time, South African security forces came face to face with the AK-47 rifles of cadres of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) — the armed wing of the South West African People's Organisation." However, "twenty years down a long and dusty road, and 'liberation' seems no closer." Even though the scale of SWAPO infiltrations into Namibia has decreased since the early 1980's, "the mere fact that SWAPO keeps coming back into the country indicates that it is far from being a beaten force, and it is still capable of striking hard, as it proved in a recent stand-off attack on Oshakati and Ruacana." The columnist says that the SADF and South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) have "mounted an intensive 'psychological action' campaign to win the 'hearts and minds' of the people of the north." "Whether or not the security forces have been successful in spreading their political gospel is debatable, though. According to opposition politicians and churchmen, the military is still resented by many of the people in the north of the country, and security forces have been frequently accused of brutalities, illegal detentions and even killing of civilians."

BUSINESS DAY on Free Market Control

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 26 August comments on Director General of Finance, Chris Stal's, urging control of the free market system by means of " 'stronger disciplines' " on the economy. The editorial says that Stals overlooks an important aspect of the free market system: "that the market place inevitably applies its own, sometimes harsh, disciplines if left to operate in relative freedom." The editorial also points out that "even with its imperfections, the free market is more effective and efficient than any centrally planned and administered system spawned by socialist ideologies." Stricter disciplines on the private sector really means "raising a red-tape tangle of controls excerised by people with little knowledge or experience of business or markets. Where discipline should be applied with the utmost force and vigour is in the public sector. Most of the economic ills which have befallen this country for the past decade or more have resulted from the utter lack of financial disciplines excercised by government."

BUSINESS DAY on Action Against 'Aliens'

A second editorial on the same page says: "It is the sovereign right of any government to require foreigners to be authorised to live or work within its territory. Therefore the action now being taken against aliens is lawful, if unpalatable. It is also an inevitable response to economic measures being applied against this country, and one conveniently overlooked by the sanctioneers." However, the editorial says that the authorities "bungle the task" when they arrest 13 people as " 'aliens' " when they "are in fact legal residents." "Such arbitrary round-ups perpetuate the arrogant habits bred by pass raids, and that is how they will be perceived abroad."

Sanctions Survival Priority of Businessmen

"The silence which has descended over the business community in SA on the subject of apartheid reform is deafening, even here in Britain," says Stanley Uys from London on the same page. Uys says that it seems that the preoccupation in the boardrooms of SA companies these days "is not with apartheid reform, charters of human rights or ringing declarations on the indissolubility of the SA polity, but with contingency plans to beat sanctions." "Survival against sanctions is a priority with businessmen, but is it a greater priority than negotiating a political future?" Uys believes that Pretoria's present stategy is based on two fallacies: "One is that through the application of maximum force — emergency rule — it can, in the black community, eliminate the baddies and bring in the goodies."

Secondly, Pretoria is taking a gamble meeting sanctions "in full frontal confrontation. Sanctions are being positively invited." Uys says that businessmen should bear in mind that "one of their original purposes of their demand for reform was to distance business from apartheid — to persuade increasingly socialist-minded young blacks that apartheid was not the handmaiden of capitalism, or vice versa. Will this case go by default now? If the business community decides that the priority now is sanctions-busting and that the case for apartheid reform must take second place, then it must understand that the young socialists who are multiplying in the townships and the sanctions campaigners who are multiplying overseas, will judge them accordingly."

Government Versus Official Opposition

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 25 August says in an editorial on page 8 that the PFP's "accusation that the government has failed to curb unrest and ward off sanctions sounds impressive until it is exposed to analysis. Then the accuser becomes the accused. The government can show what it has done to prepare the country in case sanctions are applied.

It can also boast of successes achieved by the security forces. The question is what has the official opposition done about this? The PFP has done nothing positive to help restore local authorities, to get black children back to school, or to convince black leaders to enter into dialogue with government." "Perhaps Mr Colin Eglin [PFP leader] does not regard positive actions as the responsibility of the opposition."

SWAZILAND

RSA's Pik Botha Comments on 26 Aug Talks

MB261724 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpts] South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha arrived at Matsapa Airport this morning for high-level talks with government officials. Mr Botha also met His Majesty King Mswati III at Manzana Guest House. He was accompained by the deputy director general for foreign Affairs, Mr Neil Heerden, Mr Lesley Manley, Pieter Botha, and Avie Marais, all senior officials in South Africa's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Alo present was the head of the South African Trade Mission in Swaziland, Mr Sam Sterban. [passage omitted]

Afterwards Mr Botha gave a brief press conference:

[Begin video recording] [First unidentified reporter] Mr Pik Botha, would you like to tell us whether your trip to Swaziland has been fruitful or not?

[Botha] Yes, all my trips to Swaziland are fruitful because ku Swazi. You seem to forget ...

[Second unidentified reporter, interrupting] Mr Botha, can you brief us on what was discussed during your talks here?

[Botha] No, I do not think that it would be in the interest of our region to divulge all the matters that we discussed. It is not strange that I come here very often. I have come here during the last time of the late king, I even often saw him alone. He confided in me, I know that he trusted me, and I have continued that long-standing arrangement. And now there is a new king and I was invited to continue in the tradition that was actually started by the present king's father.

[Third unidentified reporter] Well, with the present situation in South Africa, would you like to brief the press as to how this problem is going to go on for?

[Botha] If we, and not only the South African Government, but also the Swazi Government, or any government in Southern Africa, allow outside pressure to determine our future, whether it is economical, whether it is political, whether it is social, it does not matter, if the governments of southern Africa allow outsiders to determine our futures for us, we are finished. They will one day do this, the next day they will come with other claims they will find other reasons to interfere. Today it is in South Africa, tomorrow it is in Botswana, and one day it will be in Zambia and Zimbabwe. My duty is, my responsibility is, to try and persuade the leaders of southern Africa — all the leaders — to come together to discuss their problems around a conference table and to resolve our problems ourselves for our people.

[Fourth unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, your government has said that if sanctions should be introduced against South Africa by the international community, South Africa would have no choice but to retaliate against neighboring states, possibly one of ...

[Botha, interrupting] No, no. I am glad you asked the question, but please allow me to say what I said because I think I am in the best position to remember what I said. No, I did not say that. We made it quite clear that South Africa does not believe in sanctions. We do not believe in punitive measures. We trade with all countries of the world. We do not believe that ideological or any other differences should hamper or stand in the way of trade. That is a basic point of view of the South African Government. But we pointed out that should the outside world, without us wanting it, with us actually having fought this, impose sanctions against us, then it would have certain inevitable results, not only for the South African Government, but for Swaziland, for Lesotho, for Botswana, for Zambia, for Zimbabwe, even further afield, even further afield in Africa. Now what does that mean? If for instance we cannot export textile goods, then surely I have got to protect out textile manufacturers, and we would not be able, I think, to import freely textiles from other countries surrounding us anymore. If we are to scale down on imports, then Swaziland, and Lesotho, and Botswana will get less income from the customs pool, not because I want it, but because this perverse action is being carried on by white Europeans and white Americans. What whites do in Europe now is to rob black Africans of their jobs, and they think that is morally correct. White Australian coal workers will get jobs while black South African coal workers would lose their jobs. I ask you, where is the morality in that? That is not something my government wants.

[Fifth unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, South Africa received a measure of support from President Houphouet-Boigny in a news item this morning. Have you any official comment on this rumor?

[Botha] Yes, except I do not think you must say that South Africa received a measure of support. What happened was that an elderly statesman, a great statesman of Africa spoke out for Africa. That is what he did. He did not support South Africa. He was true to his own conviction, and it is a pity that more leaders in the outside world, particularly the Western world, could not follow President Houphouet-Boigny's example.

[Fifth unidentified reporter] Thank you.

[Botha] Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. [end video]

Delivers Message to Mswati

MB261656 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the rapport and friendship that exists between his country and the Kingdom of Swaziland will remain intact no matter what happens in the future. Mr Botha's message was presented to His Majesty King Mswati III by the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at Manzana Guest House today. Mr Botha stressed that whatever happens in the future, the Swazi people and the South Africans have been together for so many years and as such nothing can ever happen to interfere with the friendship which exists between the two states. He then wished for his majesty's good health and the successful government of the country. The South African head of state also sent his regards to the queen mother, every member of the royal family, the Swaziland Government and the Swazi nation.

In response, his majesty said he was grateful for Mr Botha's kind message and requested the South African foreign minister to reciprocate a similar message to the South African head of state.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Speaks at UNIP Council Meeting

MB261125 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0842 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Speech by President Kenneth Kaunda at the opening of the United National Independence Party, UNIP National Council at Mulunguishi Hall in Lusaka on 26 August — live]

[Excerpts] One Zambia. [people respond: "one people"] Comrade Chairman. In the name of God [words indistinct] I declare the 21st National Council of the United National Independence Party open. [applause] [passage omitted]

The economic situation in the country continues to be of great concern to the party and its government and the political situation in the region is particularly delicate and dangerous. The council, therefore, will do well to relfect on and analyze these issues with its usual serious but cool manner.

Let me begin with an analysis of political issues, because these issues are the heart and soul, the heart and soul of any human society.

Comrades: Since our last meeting, the country has continued to enjoy peace and stability. To a large extent, this is due to the work of the party and to the political consciousness of our people. I thank the Zambian and the leaders in the party for this peace and stability. I commend them particularly because, despite the enormous problems that they are facing and going through, they have remained calm. [passage omitted]

There have been attempts by outside forces, and indeed by a few misguided elements from our society, to mislead the defense and security forces by blaming the party and its government for the economic problems the country is going through. These lies have been seen and indeed dismissed for what they are, by our [word indistinct] of our defense and security forces. [passage omitted]

If we view the dangerous developments in the region which have adversely affected regional peace and stability and therefore our own security and independence [words indistinct] the regional peace, harmony, and stability is (?disrupted by) apartheid in South Africa and the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

Comrade Chairman, comrades, apartheid is a wicked system of racist [word indistinct] by which the white minority regime in South Africa oppresses, exploits, and denies the black majority basic, fundamental human rights and therefore denies them human dignity. That system is resisted and condemned by the

black majority in South Africa and by the international community.

South Africa today is in trouble. There is a wave of protest and uprisings by the black majority against the system. They demand the [word indistinct] of a democratic, political, economic, and social order that will allow participation in the political process by all South Africans irrespective of their color and [passage indistinct]

It is the [word indistinct] resistance of the regime and its ridiculous demands by the black majority that is the cause of unrest in South Africa [words indistinct] instability in the region as a whole.

Comrades, if the international community supports the legitimate demands of the black people, we in Zambia do the same. [applause] We believe that no one has the right to oppress and destroy the other. Indeed, no group of people black, white, brown, or yellow — has [words indistinct].

The principles of fundamental human rights (?must be applied to all). The United Nations expressed themselves in favor of [words indistinct] of human rights for all groups of people and, as members of (?the United Nations), our obligations are clear.

Indeed, apart from supporting calls for justice in South Africa [words indistinct] freedom, peace, and stability come to South Africa our own peace and stability here will be [words indistinct]. That was the case after the independence of Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe [passage indistinct]

The international community, through the United Nations, has repeatedly appealed to the South African regime to change [words indistinct]. All these appeals and (?word indistinct] have fallen on deaf ears. They have bene scorned by the South African minority regime. In view of this, the people of South Africa have had no choice, no choice, but to take a path to (?stand) for their rights.

The international community has had no choice but demand [words indistinct] measures including comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa in order for the black people [words indistinct] political, economic, and social order in South Africa and (?in the region).

The latest approach by one international (?organization) to persuade the South African regime to talk with the genuine black leaders about the future of South Africa was [word indistinct] through the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] [words indistinct] last year.

The Eminent Persons Group which was composed of persons from Australia, Canada, Britain, Nigeria, and Tanzania [words indistinct] was asked by [word indistinct] leaders of the Commonwealth to assess South Africa's (?willingness) to abolish the apartheid system and talk to genuine leaders about the future of South Africa. Their objective was [words inidistinct] the South African regime to (?make it clear) that the system of apartheid will be dismantled and [words indistinct] in fulfillment of that intent.

[Words indistinct] release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all others imprisoned and chained for their opposition to apartheid. [Words indistinct] to lift the ban on the African National Congress and all other political parties. In the context of [words indistinct] dialogue across the line of color, across [words indistinct] with a view to establishing a nonracial [word indistinct] government.

Comrades, it was with [words indistinct] that when the Eminent Persons Group reported [words indistinct] members of the Commonwealth would consider taking the following additional measures: a. ban all trade with south africa; b. to ban the new investments or reinvestments [words indistinct] and to South Africa; c. a ban on imports of agricultural products from South Africa; d. the termination of [words indistinct] agreements with South Africa; e. the termination of all government assistance to investments in and trade with South Africa; f. a ban on all government procurement in South Africa; g. a ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies; h. a ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa.

The Eminent Persons Group went to South Africa, (?saw), came back. They reported that they had seen no sign, no sign at all, that the South African regime was ready to abolish apartheid. This, comrades, was vindicated by two actions by South Africa. First the regime established another bantustan while the group was in South Africa. And second, it attacked Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, on the day the group was meeting (?eight) South African cabinet ministers. When the Group of Eminent Persons was meeting (?eight) South African cabinet ministers [words indistinct] to Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. One Zambia, one nation.

The group warned in its report of grave consequences if South Africa did not abolish apartheid. They reported that millions, not hundreds of thousands but millions of people would die in the explosion which is bound to come if the changes did not take place there (?quickly). I believe it is safe to assume that when [words indistinct] millions will die, even if they are not racists. The millions who die are both colors, black and white [words indistinct] they said millions will die [words indistinct]. That was the message from the EPG, Eminent Persons Group (?to the) Commonwealth, as a way of persuading South Africa to change its attitude. The EPG (?reported) that stronger measures should be taken against South Africa.

Comrades, the Commonwealth minisummit of the seven heads of state and government which took place in London early this month considered the report of the EPG. The report told that the South African regime is not yet ready to abolish apartheid and to talk to genuine black leaders. Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission, which we in Zambia did not approve because we knew it was futile, reached the same conclusion. In view of the conclusions of the EPG, the six heads of state and government of Australia, Bahamas, Canada, India, Zambia, and Zimbabwe concluded that as the South African regime had become more (?intransigent) and [word indistinct] further measures against it were necessary, and decided to recommend to the rest of the Commonwealth members to take the following further measures against South Africa: one, a ban on air links with South Africa; second, a ban on new investment or reinvestment in South Africa; third,

a ban on imports of agricultural products from South Africa; fourth, [words indistinct]; fifth, the termination of all government assistance to investments in and from South Africa; sixth, a ban on all government procurement in South Africa; seventh, a ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies; eighth, a ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa; ninth, a ban on all new [words indistinct] South Africa, whether in the public or private sector; tenth, a ban on imports of uranium, (?coal), iron, and steel from South Africa; and eleventh, withdrawal of all consular facilities in South Africa except [words indistinct].

Comrades, it is a matter of regret that (?leading) countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, and France are against meaningful sanctions against South Africa. They argue that these will not work, but only hurt the black people and the neighboring countries [words indistinct] problems in South Africa [words indistinct]. The question is, how then does one solve the problem in South Africa peacefully, if peaceful means are being rejected by these countries? [Words indistinct] the Reagan administration knows that sanctions work. It has applied them against Nicaragua, Libya, [name indistinct], and Cuba. [passage indistinct] Why then (?refuse) sanctions (?as against stronger measures) against South Africa? The reason is (?clear), very (?clear). They care more about their interests in South Africa than about the plight of the black people who are suffering, and (?will be dying). [passage indistinct] If the situation in South Africa is not solved peacefully, there will be an explosion there, and the Western interests will go up in flames. As I have argued before, Western interests in South Africa, Comrade Chairman, will be more secure in a free and (?genuinely) democratic South Africa than they are now. [passage indistinct] we do not want the economy of South Africa [words indistinct]. That is not the main objective of our support for sanctions. The main objective is to force South Africa to abolish apartheid and initiate a dialogue with the black people for a new political order that will guarantee freedom, peace, and social justice for all South Africans regardless of the color of their skin or any other [words indistinct].

Comrades, the situation in South Africa and South Africa's refusal to leave Namibia has very serious security and economic implications for us [words indistinct] South Africa is determined to defend its apartheid system not only by more repression of the black people in South Africa and Namibia, but also by military and psychological attacks against us. You will recall that on [words indistinct] South Africa's Air Force attacked us. Mr P.W. Botha later boasted that that was [words indistinct]. Comrades, South Africa has already declared war on us economically. Movement of our imports and exports through South Africa is being slowed down, and we have to pay extra levies on imports coming through South Africa. As for the psychological war and subversion, the South African regime (?has always) waged this war against us. Comrades, what then will be our response? First we must make it abundantly clear that despite pressure from South Africa, we shall not abandon suffering people of South Africa and of Namibia. [applause] We canot live with an oppressive system which has been condemned worldwide. Second, we must continue to be united [words indistinct]. Third, our defense and security forces and economic institutions must be prepared for the hard times ahead. Fourth, the whole nation must be more vigilant and be ready to (?defend the country) against any aggressor. Comrades, let me make it clear what I mean. None of us in this region is preparing to invade South Africa. [words indistinct] We mean no ill towards whites in South Africa, none at all. We mean well for all South Africans, because we want them to live together in peace, as brothers and sisters, and as nationals of one country. A free, peaceful, and democratic South Africa will be an important partner of development in this region. It will be richer than it is today, and it will be for the benefit of all South Africans, and to us all in this region. Comrade Chairman, we have [word indistinct] all along, we have always preferred dialogue [words indistinct] the end of apartheid and the question is how to move towards the beginning of dialogue between black and white leaders in South Africa. The ball is therefore in Mr Botha's court.

Comrades, Mr Chairman, we will continue to pursue a policy of good neighborliness. To this end, we want to be on friendly and cooperative terms with all our neighbors. [Words indistinct] Comrade Chairman, comrades, with regard to other international political issues, such as the Palestinian issue, Iraq-Iran war, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Central America, and the question of Western Sahara, our policy has not changed. We want peace and stability in these areas. We support [words indistinct] for the Palestinians and people of Western Sahara. We want an end to the Iraq-Iran war, and we demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan. In Central America, we support efforts of the Contadora to bring peace to Central America. Insofar as the problem of a divided Korea is concerned, Zambia fully supports efforts of the Korean people to reunite [words indistinct]. With regard to the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, and the Commonwealth, our commitment to these organizations remains (?assured). So is our commitment to our own regional organizations, such as the Frontline States, the PTA [Preferential Trade Area], and SADCC.

(?Speaking) of our regional organizations reminds me of the fact that it is (?vitally) important that I brief the council and through it, the nation as a whole, about the latest summit held in Luanda. The Frontline States summit was held on (?20) August [words indistinct] and the SADCC was held on 22 August. Both summits were extremely (?effective). Insofar as the Frontline States summit is concerned, the problem of [word indistinct] was brought up and will no doubt be implemented in coming (?few weeks). The program of action as agreed on by the SADCC summit is both short and long term, and [words indistinct] is also moving extremely well. Here again one takes this opportunity to thank all our partners in development in SADCC.

Comrade Chairman, countrymen, fellow councillors, (?other guests),let me now turn to [words indistinct] [breaks into song] Thank you. One Zambia, one nation.

SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Council

MB261747 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0823 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Speech by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, at the opening of the United National Independence Party, UNIP, National Council at Mulunguishi Hall in Lusaka — live]

[Text] Comrade President of UNIP and of the Republic of Zambia, Your Honor the Secretary General of UNIP, the right honorable prime minister, honorable members of the central committee of UNIP, honorable ministers, comrades, UNIP militants: On behalf of the SWAPO Central Committee and in the name of the oppressed but struggling Namibian people, I extend fraternal revolutionary greetings to these important [word indistinct] UNIP party militants. [applause] We are particularly grateful to you, Comrade President, and to UNIP as such for one thing UNIP has brought to us in central and southern Africa — I am sure some of the militants are asking what is that — that is the freedom of independence you have brought to Zambia and therefore to central and southern Africa and to Africa as a whole. [applause]

We, in SWAPO, consider those, [words indistinct] all the good members of UNIP [applause] because UNIP and you, Comrade President, stand for freedom, independence, and (?unity). We are grateful for (?granting) Namibia assistance, political and diplomatic support, which UNIP and its government render to the cause of the oppressed people of Namibia and South Africa. We are indeed grateful to all the leaders of Africa who joined in the struggle within our continent from Dakar, Senegal, to Malagasy, Madagascar and from Algeria to Maputo. Only 2 decades ago that was not possible. We couldn't believe that we could go and have a nonaligned summit in Harare, that would be difficult. [applause] We are therefore grateful for the heroic struggle waged by the great people of Africa. Only about 2 decades ago [words indistinct] our [words indistinct] was referred by the [word indistinct] of capitalism and imperialism and so-called Zionism [words indstinct]. Therefore, we are proud of the contribution UNIP has made by bringing about freedom and independence to Zambia and southern Africa. [applause]

Comrade President , although Namibia and its people are still languishing under colonial domination, we are happy to note that almost the entire Continent of Africa today is free. Because of the great sacrifices that were made by the people of our continent [words indistinct] we wish we have proper freedom. This is a great contribution to our struggle. We are encouraged (?again in) our difficult struggle for (?always] we are sure of the final victory in the [words indistinct]. In our path, we leave no stone unturned. We will (?attack) [words indistinct], wherever we encounter them in Namibia and wherever our (?bullets) are able to reach. [applause] We will [words indistinct] to contribute toward the total emancipation of our continent.

I would finally, therefore, wish this very historically important and first UNIP subcommittee success and then we say: Long live President Kaunda! Long live President Kaunda! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live unity, [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live unity! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] [switches to Portuguese] The struggle [crowd shouts: "continues"] The struggle [crowd shouts: "continues"] And victory [crowd shouts: "is certain"] [switches to English] One revolution! [crowd shouts: "one Zambia"] One Africa! [crowd shouts: "one revolution"] One Africa! [crowd shouts: "one revolution"] Long live unity! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live unity! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] [switches to Portuguese] The struggle [crowd shouts "continues"] The struggle [crowd shouts: "continues"] and victory [crowd shouts: "is certain"] and victory [crowd shouts: "is certain"] [switches to English] Thank you very much, Comrade President. [applause]

ZIMBABWE

39 Student Teachers Leave for Cuba for Five Years

MB260739 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Thirty-nine student teachers left Harare for Havana, Cuba, yesterday to begin 5-year degree courses in education. This is the second group of students to leave the country under an agreement between Zimbabwe and Cuba. Under the agreement Zimbabwe will send a total of 1,200 students who will teach at secondary school level upon completion of their degree courses.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry is appealing to all student teachers scheduled to leave Zimbabwe for Cuba on Friday to be at Prince Edward School on Thursday, the 28th of this month. The students are requested to be at the school by 12 noon.